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Monday, July 1, 1957

Frau Toscha.

Rene Bouche arrived this morning. He is ~~going to do a portrait~~ of Evangeline for his own account and exhibition in New York with his other portraits. This was at the request of the French Embassy in Washington, since he is a great friend of Claude Alphand. In the process, we will acquire a sketch of the portrait.

Bill and Peggy Burden came to spend the day and night. He is going home tomorrow where he will probably be offered the position of head of the ICA, replacing John Hollister who is resigning. This will, I believe, be an excellent choice, since Burden has been an advisor or employee for many years of the Federal Government in relation to a variety of activities, chiefly aviation.

I recorded a statement for radio broadcast to the United States on the 4th of July, as follows:

"I am speaking to you from Bonn, the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Iron Curtain separating West and East Germany is only 125 miles away. Deep within Soviet-dominated East Germany lies Berlin, the old capital of the Reich, an island, part slave and part free.

"On this side of the dividing line, men move amply, and without fear, about their daily concerns. On the other side suspicion, distrust,

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and a form of terrorism characterize, as usual, conditions under a police regime. Two antagonistic systems of government confront each other. In the West, man is the master, the State is servant. In the East, man is the servant of the State, and enjoys no individual dignity and liberty.

// In the West, industrial, professional and agricultural activities have created remarkable prosperity. In the East is stagnation, engendered by crushing the enterprising instincts of a formerly unfettered race.

// Nowhere is the contrast better exemplified than in the city of Berlin. West of the Brandenberger Gate has arisen from ruins a vibrant, stimulating metropolis. The Soviet Sector of the same city presents a drab, monotonous, gloomy spectacle of a sullen population, arbitrarily deprived of the opportunity for rehabilitation, reconstruction or self-expression.

// The tyrannical and illogical division of Berlin, and of Germany as a whole, is one of the chief causes of existing international tensions, and not one of the effects. A principal goal of the free world is to bring this unnatural separation to an end, to achieve the peaceful reunification of Germany, and the establishment throughout the country of the truly democratic institutions that have so firmly taken root in the Federal Republic.

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"A few weeks ago, the Federal Republic celebrated National Unity Day, a holiday somewhat similar in significance to our own Fourth of July, but different in that only part of Germany is permitted to celebrate it. Today, in the United States, we are solemnly recalling the time, 181 years ago, when life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were declared to be inalienable rights of men.

"What we desire for ourselves we desire others, if they so wish, to achieve, provided it be by peaceful means. Our armed forces stationed abroad are there, in consonance with a general agreement, to protect our common civilization against aggression, and not to attempt to subvert or conquer other nations or governments. Nor does our policy seek to impose any concept of government, no matter how fervently we ourselves cherish it, on alien populations.

"The widespread understanding by the Germans of our policy is, I believe, in considerable degree responsible for the excellent relationship between our military and the domestic civilian populace.

"The bitter experiences of two world wars, and their aftermaths of chaos, degradation and moral disequilibrium are present in the consciousness of all decent peoples, and impel them to strive for a world order where senseless suffering will not again be the lot of mankind. In pursuit of this end are united in determination the

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United States and the Federal Republic, together with the other nations to whom we are fraternally bound in defensive alliances."

I called on the Luxembourg Ambassador, Dr. Pierre Majerus, a [redacted] nice fellow. Dr. Bech is going to be here on July 3 and 4 and wanted to see me. Unfortunately, I shall be in Bremen on the 3rd and von Brentano is taking him down the Rhine on the 4th, so I shall miss him and his latest jokes. He has just sent Burden a lot of his Luxembourg wines as a present. He still remains Minister of Wines, as well as the head of various Cabinet Offices, to say nothing of being almost perpetual Prime Minister.

Arnold Kramish, the Physics Director of the nonprofit Rand Foundation, talked to me [redacted] interestingly about atomic energy developments, both in the industrial and military fields.

Leiser of Columbia Broadcasting came to see me. He seems to have an intense interest in everything bearing on China trade, which I should not myself have thought constituted much of an issue in Germany now that the British and practically every other nation have decided to abandon us in our strict control system. For our part, it seems we will continue to impose a complete embargo.

Professor Holborn of Yale, who has spent many years in Germany, is in Bonn for a week before proceeding on a two-month tour of Germany to gather impressions regarding the political and

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He then said he wanted to talk to me in entire confidence and privacy about another matter and did not know what use, if any, I might wish to make of it. During his visit to the Eisenhowers at their Gettysburg farm, he had observed the President closely and was not satisfied that he had entirely recovered his physical strength since his operation. This impression had been reinforced by a conversation with Mrs. Eisenhower. She said the President did not have a strong heart and, in spite of the care with which he was surrounded, overtaxed his strength and vitality through conscientious attention to his duties, even though he had delegated some of them. The Chancellor thinks this must impose an additional strain on Dulles and add to his own already great responsibilities. For his part, he would be glad to have the Secretary feel assured of his willingness to cooperate and assist him in the fullest degree in any joint foreign policy concerns. There were more sympathetic remarks in this vein. I thanked the Chancellor for his generous sentiments, and told him I would ponder over making use of these remarks.

He then discoursed on one of his favorite topics - newspapers and newspapermen. He observed laughingly that the best German newspaper was the Neue Zuercher Zeitung. He had lately read a New York Times report by James Reston who concluded there had

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been a softening of American opinion regarding Russia. This was dangerous, opined Adenauer, and, unfortunately, was true, to judge by his own soundings in this regard during his last Washington trip; though, he conceded, the Secretary and Senators Johnson and Knowland still took a tough line. This led him into a description of his conversations in Vienna and here with a Newsweek photographer named Lessing. This worthy had taken some remarkable pictures during the revolution in Hungary, but had been unable to get them published in the United States. This demonstrated to the Chancellor the now apathetic attitude of the Americans over the Soviet imperialistic attack on Hungary. Moreover, he had noted the postponement until September of the U. N. General Assembly consideration of its committee's report on Hungary. Could nothing be done to reawaken our people to the gravity of the Soviet menace? I told him, to his surprise, of the publication in toto by the New York Times of the U. N. report.

More of the same. Then he referred to his Dortmund speech of last Sunday, attended by 25,000 people, with another 15,000 turned away for lack of space. There he had enunciated certain views on foreign policy, portions of which he wished called to the attention of our Government. He handed me a copy of his declarations. I told him I had read it, and that we had already translated and transmitted it to Washington.

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He said he was satisfied with existing arrangements to keep him informed of what was transpiring in the disarmament negotiations in London. If he had any suggestions for improvement, he would communicate them shortly.

I gave him a copy of Ruffner's letter on the probable questions the Defense Department would continue to pose about German rearmament. He replied he would peruse it with interest.

I told him of the importance we attached to an early confirmation by the Parliament of the support costs agreement, and the obstacles I had been led to believe were existent. He answered by affirming his intention of completing these accords this summer even if it should require a special session.

He told me he could not accept the invitation of the American Bar Association to address one of their travelling groups on August 2 or 3, as he had already contracted to make political speeches at that time. Per contra, he would be glad to receive Paul Hoffman on July 25 to consider the future activities of the so-called Donovan Committee for a United Europe.

He referred to the debate opening today in the French National Assembly on ratification of the Euratom and Common Market treaties. He expressed a tempered optimism as to the outcome, but remarked

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he would have been happier if Guy Mollet were steering the affair.

I spoke to him about the possible visit to Germany of Vice President Nixon, discussed with him in Washington by Nixon and Dulles. The Secretary's sister, Eleanor, had proposed a tour by Nixon, with its highlight an oration at the opening of the Congress Hall (Dulles land) in Berlin on September 18. It had been left in Washington for later decision by himself and myself.

Adenauer is making a major speech in Berlin on September 14, on the eve of the election. He said this occasion would normally have provided an excellent forum for such an exalted personage as the Vice President. Indeed, Nixon's appearance there might be helpful in the campaign. On the other hand, it might not. In any event, it would not be proper to place the Vice President in a possibly equivocal position. He had instructed Ambassador Krekeler to discuss the matter with Mr. Nixon and he understood there had been some interchanges on the subject. His present judgment was that the V. P. should not come over during the electoral period. Moreover, as Chancellor he should not (while the election was pending) even invite Nixon to appear at a later date. Any such invitation should be extended by President Heuss and supported by the Chancellor. Therefore, greatly as he appreciated the Vice President's willingness to consider such engagements, he thought no decision should be reached, or

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definite proposal suggested, until after September 15. This made an appearance at the Congress Hall opening impracticable, but there would be later occasions which he hoped the Vice President might honor. He had taken this prospect under advisement and expected to have further consultation about it with von Brentano. He might talk with me again in this connection within a few days, but his present reaction was as stated.

The Chancellor never rambles, but his conversation is discursive as to topics, and he has definitely in mind the points he wishes to cover. As always, I was struck by his magnetism and [redacted] charm. His attitude, in such interviews, is paternal without patronization, and is marked by kindliness and even by a remote, [redacted] almost shy, affection. He is in every sense what the Romans called "Vir".

I took Sasha to lunch at the Embassy Club. A beautiful young lady there asked for my membership card when I approached the confines of the swimming pool. I had to admit I was lacking in any such possession, so she demanded sternly what I was doing on the premises. I beat a polite retreat, but was again called to account by a demand as to why I was there. I told her apologetically that I was the American Ambassador, but had forgotten my card. All was well, and she went off into gales of laughter. We lunched well, Sasha and I, on excellent fare. This establishment is luxurious. An orchestra plays most nights in the week, and during the day the

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facilities are in full demand. There are many foreign members, including almost two hundred Germans. In a way, its management is a headache for the Embassy. As liquor and food is comparatively inexpensive, the German Ministry of Finance has insisted that special discriminations (involving taxes) be applied against German members. Moreover, a few of our military have complained that there are too many German members engrossing the privileges, and they should be dropped from the rolls.

German-American relations are [redacted] good, but attitudes such as the above constantly plague us. Also, the inevitable frictions between foreign troops and the civilian population frequently arise. Last night, an [redacted] unfortunate circumstance arose in Frankfurt, the accuracy of which only time can determine. Wide currency was given to it in this morning's press, and denials, or establishment of the real facts, will not completely allay the initial resentment already in evidence. It is charged that a German girl swimming nude in a water-filled quarry at Frankfurt was set upon by an American soldier and [redacted] raped while still in the water. While this piquant adventure was taking place, other American soldiers, reportedly airmen, arrived at the scene with German girl friends and all proceeded to disport themselves in a state of nature. Forsaking their own female comrades, the new arrivals in turn pounced upon the

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unfortunate swimmer who later lodged a complaint with the local authorities. Two airmen have been arrested by our military authorities for interrogation. This report has been given wide publicity and will cause trouble, regardless of whether it is veridical or not. Unhappily, in the past there has been a rash of such occurrences, some of them true.

Professor Grewe summoned me to the Foreign Office tonight to discuss the Status of Forces. The Ambassadors of the Sending States are to meet with him the morning of July 4th to adopt procedures for future consideration of this problem. We had previously been advised of the German Government's desire to conclude an accord before August 15. I told Grewe we were anxious to get on with the negotiation, but I thought it unlikely one could convene the Ambassadors during July and August in continuous session for this purpose. He agreed. The difficulty is that Ambassadors here are, for the most part, not fully occupied professionally and spend an appreciable portion of their service away from their posts. The British, French, and American Embassies are more in contact with the Government than almost all the others combined. Since August is normally a vacation month for the German Foreign Office, the situation is further complicated by the fact that this understaffed organization is at that period even more depleted than usual. Grewe thought we might agree to a

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further meeting in July and a more serious negotiation commencing in September. I told him the United States would comply procedurally with any reasonable wish of his Government. I myself would be available, but I could not speak for my Allied colleagues.

Just before the deadline of eight o'clock, E and I turned up at the Buergermeister of Bad Godesberg's reception at the Club Redoute. It was a jolly occasion.

We dined at home with Bouché, whose facility with the crayon (he is doing preliminary black and white sketches) is amazing. I expressed my admiration for André Malraux, the articles on whom, published in the New Yorker, I have latterly read in Janet Flanner's book, and elicited the customary difference of opinion over the real importance of this genius. Bouché is sharp and acute. Once an abstract painter, he is now a fashionable portraitist, operating ordinarily in New York, the graveyard of originality for portrait painters. Perhaps he will escape Lazlo's doom, but I doubt it; though I hope it.

We went onto the train about midnight, where I signed papers presented by David Thomson, who then consigned them to the processes of the Embassy.

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Wednesday, July 3, 1957

a.m.

At 4:14/the train left Mehlem, to place us in Bremen at 9:35. There, we were met by Regierungsrat Heinrich Hilbert, Chief of Protocol (and they all have one) of the Senate Chancellery, and by our old friend Al Wells, the Consul. (He was the last Santa Claus ever seen at Christmas parties in the Paris Embassy and a [redacted] competent man.)

Ten minutes later E and I called on Burgermeister Wilhelm Kaisen. This SPD stalwart, aged about 70, I had previously met. He is a man of mark and integrity, [redacted] the undisputed lord of this section, unbigoted in partisanship, a fine type.

Shortly thereafter, we started on a sight-seeing tour, including a motor launch trip through the bustling restored harbor. One could scarcely believe that almost 80% of Bremen had been destroyed during the war. Parenthetically, there is said to be magnificent duck shooting here in winter. Foreign Trade Senator Wilhelm Helmken accompanied us, Captain Daehne being our host. Daehne, once skipper of the Bremen, is now the [redacted] efficient Director of the Port. We mounted to the top of the grain elevator tower where, after contemplating the magnificent view, we were shown the fascinating port museum.

At one o'clock, there was a Senate reception and luncheon at the Rathaus where speeches were bandied back and forth. I was

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interested in the assertion that the first contact of a commercial nature between the Old World and the New had been the delivery about a thousand years ago of a cargo of American lumber by Leif Ericson to Bremen. Oddly enough, Robinson Crusoe's father was claimed as a citizen of Bremen.

We visited the picturesque old hall of the Rathaus before meeting the staff of the Consulate General and of the USIS.

E was sequestrated with wives of Americans and Germans while I delivered an informal talk to the German staffs of the Consulate General and USIS at Amerika Haus.

At 5:30 we departed for the shipyard of Abeking and Rasmussen at Bremen-Vegesack, to prepare for the launching of Winthrop Aldrich's 90 foot over-all auxiliary ketch. She was christened "The Wayfarer" by E who crashed a bottle of champagne against her side. It had been a [redacted] hot, clear day up to that point. Thereafter, the clouds lowered, lightning flashed, thunder rolled, and the rains came. We waited out the storm in a club, then inspected the boat. She is a beauty. At nine, we dined (about ten of us) with Harriet and Winthrop at the renovated Park Hotel, Bremen. A [redacted] good dinner, ditto for wines, Winthrop a happy host. E received two presents for her ceremonial contribution - one a silver bowl with a coin in the center, from the ship-firm, the other a gold clip from the Aldriches.

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President Kaisen had complained about the retention by the U. S. of the large oil storage facilities in Bremen. I told him I would inform myself regarding this matter. Actually, I did not need to do so, as I already know a good deal about it. Our people ought to get out, but this would depend on a substitution of equivalent facilities.

Kaisen shocked me by his belief that if the United States and the Soviet Government would trust each other's good faith the best results would automatically ensue, and the disarmament atmosphere would be rosy. He is a man of character but, as regards nuclear matters, ill-informed, and on disarmament matters naive.

Thursday, July 4, 1954

We got off at Mehlem about 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock this morning I met Grewe, Steel, Couve de Murville, Ritchie, the Netherlands Ambassador, the Danish Charge d'Affaires, and de Gruben at the Foreign Office. Our conference is summarized in the following memorandum.

BEGIN QUOTE

Grewe opened the meeting by saying it was up to the Sending States to give an indication of their willingness to make some concessions in order to enable progress to be made in SOF negotiations.

When the Paris agreements of 1954 provided for a new convention, it was not contemplated that a new arrangement would not embody

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far-reaching changes. Such a convention should bring substantial improvement from the viewpoint of the interests of the Federal Republic, now become sovereign.

The German Government fully recognized the special problems created by such large numbers of foreign troops stationed in its territory, but his Government feels the Sending States have been relatively inflexible. Their present attitude, if embodied in an agreement, could not possibly be approved by the Bundestag.

FedRep is eager for a new agreement. If negotiations were to fail, a critical situation would arise since a continuance under the terms of the previous accords would be most unpopular and would soon become impracticable. The election date of September 15 has no immediate bearing on this question, except that the Federal Government is intent to avoid any breakdown in these negotiations during election time. Because of the impending adjournment of the Bundestag, it would be unable in any case to ratify an understanding if one were reached. Nevertheless, it is very important to settle this dispute and to have it approved by Governments as soon as possible for later submission to their parliaments.

Whether it be useful to pursue these negotiations under different auspices than the preceding ones during the month of July is left by

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FedRep to the judgment of the Ambassadors of the Sending States.

FedRep is anxious to discontinue the present Conference. It suggests the members should pursue their work and dissolve later on this month, probably about the middle of July. Some arrangement for further deliberations in the new forum of Ambassadors should shortly be arrived at. He suggests the retention of one remaining committee to work parallel with the Ambassadors.

There was some general discussion following his introductory remarks. It was the feeling of all, expressed most strongly by the British Ambassador, that negotiations should be actively prosecuted. Sir Christopher Steel said his Government saw no reason why we should not be able to reach an accord by September 1. It was the consensus that if further progress were to be made, the problem would have to be dealt with as a whole and there should be no consideration of individual items on an agenda.

It was further agreed that each Ambassador or his representative, preferably the Minister, should be accompanied to the meetings by one technician, but the technicians would not express their views at such meetings. It was also agreed that an ad hoc committee with shifting personnel would be used by the Ambassadors as required.

Grewe said he would shortly circulate a statement of the German position which his Government trusts would elicit from the Sending

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All present seemed to feel that the general atmosphere was favorable to a settlement if we could press on with considerable speed and if the participating Governments were willing to consider the affair as a package proposition, with the one possible exception of the U.S. stand on private property. END QUOTE

I arrived at the Embassy Club at noon to find a large German band playing merrily away, but the ceremonies over. The flag had been raised and Bill Trimble had substituted for me in delivering a short speech.

It is, as it has been for days blazing hot, with the temperature about 88° F. Local residents affirm this is the warmest summer in fifty years.

Had a swim and at 4 o'clock went to the Philippine National Day celebration at the Redoute International Club, an attractive place for such a reception.

Our own reception was set for 6 to 8 p.m. and went off well. In anticipation of rain, we had borrowed large tents and placed them in the garden. However, the sky remained cloudless and the heat broiled the guests, some of whom braved it until 8:30. As Jim Conant had previously done, we invited the members of the Government, many Foreign Office officials, the Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions, and about 125 Americans, most of them members of the

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staff. Approximately 650 invitations were issued, of which about 430 were accepted. Most of the diplomats attended, including my Soviet colleague. One who did not come was the Ecuadoran Ambassador, who previously told Bill Trimble he could not accept because I had not yet paid my formal call on him!

Friday, July 5, 1957

I went to the Bundeshaus at 9 this morning to listen to the debate on Euratom and the Common Market treaties. It was cut and dried, so after a couple of hours, I went off with our Parliamentary experts, Messrs. Appling and Buffum, to see their office which, for purposes of convenience, is maintained in Bonn. There are 497 deputies in the Bundestag and 41 members of the Bundesrat.

This afternoon Mrs. Alwyn Inness-Brown came in with Joe Phillips to tell me about her arrangements on the cultural side for the opening of the Berlin Congress Hall in September. Clare has consented to be one of the principal speakers, which p me for she is a remarkable orator.

News came through of an overwhelming vote for ratif of the treaties. They did not bother to count the ayes and nays, and the decision was reached by a flourish of hands.

M Richard Brown, head of the Escapee Program in Frankfurt, motore to see me with his assistant, Mr. Lent.

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I called on the Icelandic Ambassador, Dr. Helgi Briem, and had a pleasant chat with him, before departing on a similar errand to the Netherlands Embassy to see Ambassador Lamping.

Back at the office for late work.

Saturday, July 6, 1957

At the office this morning, chiefly engaged on SOF matters with Al Vigderman, and to read numerous telegrams, the most interesting those bearing on the dropping of Messrs. Molotov et al from the Presidium.

Another [redacted] hot day. I am rapidly wearing out my only cool summer suit. Yesterday, so unused are our German employees to what they consider excessive heat, we put the locals on a limited schedule.

Sunday, July 7, 1957

Bill Clark and Joe Phillips were at the house this afternoon, and we went over the USIA budget for Germany. Of the $6,000,000 a little over half is to be devoted to Berlin, maintaining activities there at their present level.

Elim came to dinner. Bouché finished his portrait of E this afternoon. I thought it excellent. It is his possession, and he will exhibit it in New York with other paintings in November. He gave

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us two black and white sketches of E. Bouché speaks fluent German, French and English, and is a very sympathetic, companionable character. He has been here for a week, and I've thoroughly enjoyed being with him.

Elim was in fine form; he was prodded on reasons for the Moscow purges. He is the first officer I ever met who served there who asserted a complete ignorance of inside knowledge as to the reasons for what had [redacted] taken place.

I wrote dear Audrey about her second child, again a girl, born two days ago.

Monday, July 8, 1957

I left on the train this morning at 9:30 with David Thomson for Duesseldorf. An hour and twenty minutes later we were at Duesseldorf and there met by our Consul General Ludden.

I went to call on the Minister President Fritz Steinhoff, a member of the SPD Party. He is a gnome-like creature, about 5'2 1/2" in stature, eyes twinkling with animation. I was dressed in a black alpaca suit, the best thing I could summon up for a 90° day; he was tieless and looked very comfortable. We exchanged banalities, then passed on to his life as an old socialist. He thought there was little difference of opinion regarding the fundamentals of

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foreign policy between the CDU and the SPD, but believed the methods of the SPD in implementing it were more likely to bring about an understanding with the Soviets.

We spent almost an hour there. I dropped in on Ludden's house, owned by our Government, and eyed enviously its plenitude of closets. After a tour of the old portion of the city, as elsewhere badly damaged by bombing, we strolled along the Koenigsallee, the Rue de la Paix of Duesseldorf. Marvelous window displays, not unlike the fabulous street in Zurich. Here the wealth of the Ruhr is partially expended, and the wives of the magnates relax from their purchases by stuffing themselves with cakes and coffee in the sidewalk cafes.

At 12:30 we repaired to the Industrie Klub, where a German-American business group entertained us. The animator of this organization is Mr. Scarlett, representative of the extraordinarily successful Minnesota Mining etc. Company. They are rivals of and immeasurably superior to the Carborundum Company, in whose affairs I was onee interested.

Scarlett spoke at length and I too, enlivened to some extent by my favorite wine, Scharzhofberger, in this instance a 1955 Spatlese.

We got home about 6:30 and I found Bunny Mellon had already arrived. Dr. Kling, the famous fellow, had come with her, and we

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dined together. Happy Chandler called me from the Petersberg Hotel. His wife, my fellow Charlotte Countian, has shingles. I confessed myself unable to cure her by remote control, and recommended the Army Hospital in Frankfurt.

Tonight, we drank a [redacted] satisfying Leoville Lascases of 1928 and some inferior beverages.

I made a tour of the Consulate General this afternoon, and what with handshaking and conversations, acquired a superficial knowledge of this establishment of (including USIA) 18 officers and about 139 local employees.

Tuesday, July 9, 1957

Frau Toscha.

I had a talk with Alfred Vigderman about the SOF affair.

The Belgian Ambassador came to see me to pay a return courtesy call.

This afternoon I met Henry Stebbins and went over various personnel and also operational matters with him. Aside from other things, he is personally inspecting the Political Section.

We had a meeting of Ambassadors of the Sending States at the British Chancery this afternoon. After a good deal of argumentation we agreed upon a paper covering the most important points of difference between us and the Germans, to be recommended by us to

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our respective governments.

We had a party for the foreign press early in the evening, to which we [redacted] invited about 40 German, French, Danish, English and other press correspondents. Al Gruenther arrived during it. He is making a tour of Red Cross installations and went to see the Chancellor today. He found Adenauer slightly worried about what might be going on at the dis rmament conference in London. I gathered that the Chancellor would be rather pleased if the members of the sub-committee would take a long vacation lasting at least until September 15. However, this is in contradiction with the Chancellor's earlier expressed desire that everything possible be done to induce them to keep negotiations going without an appreciable pause until that same date.

One of the correspondents told me the wonderful news that the French National Assembly had today voted ratification of the Euratom and Common Market treaties by the unexpected majority of more than 100 - a historic and heartening action.

Bunny Mellon, Al and ourselves went to dinner at the Belgian Embassy. This is by far the finest house I have been in at Bonn, excluding the Presidential Palace and the Chancellor's official house. There is a large park and one has the impression of being in open country. There were about 26 guests, most of them Germans,

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including the exceptionally attractive Russian Princess Metternich.

De Gruben's wife is a Hungarian and [redacted] agreeable. She told me I must talk to her husband about his connection with Baltimore. I did so and found to my great surprise that he is distantly related to the Bowdoin family at Elkridge, Maryland, and had often been to see old Mrs. Bowdoin as well as my great friend George and Howard Bruce, Mrs. Bowdoin's son-in-law. The reason for it interested me. During the French revolution, an ancestor of his named Stier chartered a ship and transported his whole family to the United States. He must have had a good deal of money on board, for he commissioned Dr. Thornton, the great Washington architect to build him a house on the outskirts of Washington in what is now Riverdale, Maryland. Since the Ambassador's chronology was not very exact, I have a notion this may have been a house designed by Thornton and bought from a previous owner. At any rate, he says it still exists and is well worth looking at, in spite of its present dilapidation and its having had many years ago, its park converted into building lots. The family, having settled themselves comfortably, the descendants of the refugees married into various Maryland families, which accounts for their connection with the Bowdoins.

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Wednesday, July 10, 1957

ad a meeting on SOF at the Foreign Office this morning and, after a good deal of conversation, agreed to convene again a week from Friday, in the hope that, by that time, all the Ambassadors would have received instructions from their governments enabling them to proc ed flexibly toward the desired goal. Afterwards Grewe requested the British Minister Williams, Couve de Murville and myself to remain. His Government wishes to have the declaration drawn at the last session of the 4-Power Working Group signed in Berlin on August 5 by von Brentano and the Ambassadors of the other three States. We said we would seek instructions on this subject.

Linc Gordon and Dr. William Linville came here late in the morning. They have been touring Western Europe in connection with a profound study they have been making on weapons for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Some of their observations were most interesting. Linc had just come from London. He is afraid the pressures for arriving at some sort of initial accord on disarmament may cause the Western participants to accept provisions, especially in the atomic field, of a dangerous nature.

This afternoon Dr. Thomas Carroll of the Ford Foundation talked with us about the setting up, to be paid for partly by German industrialists and partly by ICA and Ford Foundation money, of what

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would be in effect a counterpart of one of our college schools on business administration. If this is done, it will be located in Berlin.

Gaston Coblentz of the New York Herald Tribune has now returned here after three months' vacation in the United States. I had a long talk with him.

Andrew Carey from Baltimore and his wife came to have drinks with us this afternoon and for dinner we had Eve and Harry Labouisse, Frank Allen and his wife, Elim O'Shaughnessy and Madame Puaux.

Thursday, July 11, 1957

Started the day with Frau Toscha and, after frenzied cleaning up at the office, went to Aachen with David Thomson and Sasha to attend international day at the annual one-week long horse show. A large diplomatic contingent was there from Bonn, including the Soviet, Turkish, Greek and other Ambassadors, Mohr (Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Office), and many German Federal and local officials. We arrived during the jumping contest for Amazons, won by a comely young Italian. Then there was a class for four-in-hand rigs. The harness must have been pre-war; it did not glisten and seemed drab. Finally, the international jumping class came onto the scene. The obstacles were very difficult. While I was there only

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one contestant made a perfect score - he was Swiss, but I never learned the nationality of his horse. A Polish horse was, to my eye, the finest looking of all. However, he was skittish and nervous in the extreme and performed miserably.

After two hours I had to leave. The class was won by the German team. Their most famous rider, Fritz Thiedemann, whom we had seen previously at Kiel, did two rounds on his wonderful steed, Meteor, without a fault.

I arrived home late to find Drew Dudley there. His public relations business is in full tide, and he told us anecdotes of the famous, from Hollywood to India.

Friday, July 12, 1957

Max Kohnstamm motored over from Luxembourg to see me at Monnet's behest about the Common Market and Euratom, and plans for their future, including the financing of Jean's committee, without whose activities the venture would have failed.

At 12:15 I called on the Danish Ambassador Hvass. He is very polite and personable.

This afternoon, Howland Sargeant and Bob Kelly, of Radio Liberation, came to see me. Their committee's endeavors are concentrated on Russia, and they think they have accomplished much.

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At 4:30 I called on Capetanides, the Greek Ambassador. I should think he, like many Greek diplomats, was shrewd and observant. He thinks the Cyprus problem must cook a while before being settled.

I went from him to the Spanish Embassy. Aguirre Gonzalo is a Basque, voluble, small, assertive. His wife is impressively and typically Spanish.

Back to the office before going home to change for the train to Berchtesgaden. We left at 8:30. Thomson, Flott, Fenderson, Allen, Miss Baber, Miss Hovdet, four members of the Vass family, and Jim and Mrs. McKinlay were aboard.

Vangie, Sasha and David left by air from Duesseldorf this morning to stay with Jim and Ashley in Rome. E telephoned tonight to tell me of their safe arrival, and of David's success in descending from the plane with his protruding false teeth.

Saturday, July 13, 1957

Reached Berchtesgaden at 7:52 a.m. We donned our fishing clothes at once, and spent the day on Mr. Geiger's famous trout river. It was sunny and hot. Our whipping of the stream was unrewarded, except for the taking of about 5 or 6 ten to twelve inch fish. Got back to the hotel Berchtesgadener Hof about 10 p.m., and dined in the Edelweiss night club. To bed at midnight.

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Bobby and Red O'Hare have been here for three weeks, and I was enchanted to renew our old friendship. Red's health has not been satisfactory; he has respiratory and other troubles. They spend about 6 months a year at the Fairfax Hotel, Washington, three months in Arizona, and the other three months travelling. They have hosts of friends, and are [redacted] warm, genial and attractive.

The U. S. Army recreational center set-up is fantastic. Of course, in some respects it is a carry-over from the occupation period. Here, in this region, there are a dozen or more hotels, a post exchange, swimming pool, golf, fishing, shooting, automobiles galore, and every sort of luxury one would expect to find in the most expensive resort in the world. Thanks to Army management, the costs are incredibly cheap. I have a huge bedroom, sitting-room, and gigantic bathroom for $2.50 per day, and drink and food is proportionately low. If the State Department were to run such establishments, Congressmen would yowl, investigate and condemn. [redacted]

[redacted] For Generals and itinerant VIP's it is sheer heaven - no wonder many of them would like to live and die in Germany; that is, as long as they are paid to be here and have such extraordinary privileges to boot.

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Sunday, July 14, 1957

Larry Vass and Jim McKinlay, skilled and inveterate fishermen, had me roused at 5:10 this morning. Today, Dr. Fischer [redacted] invited us to fish his river. It is a swift, deep, and heavy stream. I had, perforce, to abandon my fly casting and address myself to the not-too-difficult art of spinning. An overcast sky, with occasional rain, favored us. The fishing was superb. We knocked off for lunch, which I took with the O'Hares, [redacted] then resumed [redacted] wading and casting. Most of our catches we returned to their waters unless in disengaging the hooks they had been injured. By nightfall, we had enjoyed a spectacular day of fishing, and brought back perhaps 35 trout, brown, brook, rainbow and salmon, from 12 to 14 inches. I've never enjoyed a day from daylight to darkness more, and was contentedly in bed by 10 p. m.

Monday, July 15, 1957

My stern taskmasters advanced the hour of rising, so I commenced the day at 5 a. m. We had been invited to fish Herr Wieninger's river, about 50 minutes by car via Bad Reichenhall. Since it rained hard yesterday and last night, the water was high and cloudy, impossible to fish with a fly. Our spinners were seized upon by hungry trout; at 10 a. m. the creels were almost full, and we returned to the hotel,

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preparatory to taking the train about 12:30. Our party showed up complete, and we pushed on to Munich, two and a half hours away. There we were met by Eddie Page and Baron Brand, a former German Foreign official, now Chief of Protocol for the Bavarian Government.

We went immediately to call upon Wilhelm Hoegner, the SPD Minister President. I found him [redacted] friendly and conversable. [redacted] ill viewed and imprisoned by the Nazis, he finally made his way to Switzerland, and [redacted] worked with Allen Dulles to whom he is devoted.

We spent a couple of hours at the huge establishment of Radio Free Europe, where I saw, to my infinite pleasure, George Graveson. It is a fascinating project though controversial. Then we visited the excellent Amerika Haus, the best I have seen thus far. After quick unpacking, we dined with the Minister President at the Park Hotel. He had assembled the chief members of his Government. He made an amusing speech about the quasi-independence of Bavaria. A convinced socialist he has, however, an attachment to the Wittlesbach family, many of whose members still live in Bavaria. I responded with some observations on the Free State of Maryland. When the guests [redacted] departed, Page, Flott, Baron Brand, Thomson and I

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went to the Hofbrau Haus, and drank steins of beer. I had not seen it for thirty years, but it appeared unchanged. The guzzling and the singing by the enormous crowd were still as reputed.

Tuesday, July 16, 1957

A long and admirable briefing this morning at the Consulate General. At eleven-thirty I went to the Southern Area Command to be welcomed with an honor guard ceremony. An exposition of the Command's mission followed. The handsome Commanding Officer, Major General Rogers, from Tennessee, gave a large lunch for us.

Brand [redacted] took Thomson, Terry Page and myself to the Pinakothek Gallery. This glorious collection of paintings, mostly gathered by Wittlesbachs, is too magnificent to be viewed casually and quickly.

We left unwillingly to keep an appointment at the Nymphenberg Porcelain Factory, situated in the grounds of that wonderful castle, especially distinctive because of the subsidiary mansions, supposedly constructed to house some doughty King's mistresses, perhaps an apocryphal tale, around the enclosure. The exhibition rooms of the factory were, I thought, disappointing, and not up to the promise of the catalogue which I had obtained some years ago. It was a struggle to discover what was for sale, like going to a restaurant where there is no menu. Finally, out of cupboards various samples were disgorged,

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and I ordered eight white candlesticks for $56, modest in comparison with certain hand-painted dinner plates at $100 apiece.

We went to the adjoining museum, which contained the remnants of the bombed-out Residenz in Munich, its most splendid building, utterly destroyed. A few fine French pieces of furniture and some gilt-mounted oriental porcelains were the features.

Earlier in the day, I had contended with a telegram from the Secretary asking my personal views on the subject of a possible Stassen-Holmes visit to Bonn. I replied as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE:

My feeling is that neither visit by Stassen or Holmes desirable or necessary here at this time. We may have difficulty confining Germans until their election time to regular channels of consultation but believe we should do so if possible. Since I expect to go London July 21 I shall in absence contrary instructions see Chancellor before departure and ascertain what his latest concerns are. After my return we might concert further plans.

Have read Perkins' POLTO 130 and emphatically agree with his advice Germans present proposal to Washington before submitting it to NAC. END QUOTE.

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Baron Brand had had it, and begged off about 6 p.m. for, I hope, a siesta. What a nice man he is; I wish he were in Bonn, as a good example of what the Wilhelmstrasse once produced. Terry and I quartered the antique shop concentration. What we saw was mediocre and [redacted] high priced - understandable when one remembers not only the great purchasing power here of the numerous rich, but their desire to own personal and mobile possessions, as well as to replace war-destroyed objects. As a superficial impression, it seems to me [redacted] the Germans are most successful in building and occupying houses provided with every physical comfort, and often with beautiful things, but lacking in taste for arrangement and with little discrimination between the beautiful and the ugly.

Terry and I returned in time for dinner, to which the Pages had asked in their [redacted] superior rented house Mrs. George Federer, wife of Botschaftsrat Federer, Baron and Baroness Karl Max Hellingrath, Baron and Baroness Robert de Merciat (they had served in Lisbon at the same time as Jim and Ashley whom they admired and liked) of the French Consulate General, Baroness Rheinbaben-Hanna (the former wife of an American diplomat, undoubtedly from Cleveland!), and Prince Johannes Thurn und Taxis (about thirty-five, good looking and the prospective inheritor of one

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of the great German landed fortunes). It was all as genial as a dinner in Georgetown, where indeed one of my partners, Frau Federer had lived while her husband was stationed in Washington at the German Embassy. I particularly liked Baroness Hellingrath, an Austrian, who through partition became a Jugoslav and whose castle years ago, I was told, was one of the most beautiful in that country. She told me it had been razed to the ground during the Titoist Jacquerie uprisings when all large houses, except those reserved for the party and functionaries were burned. She is on the near side of forty and gay as a lark. We had scarcely risen from dinner when the reception guests trooped in. In any society they would have been quite noteworthy, gay, forthcoming, courteous, and easy in conversation. There must have been a hundred or more Germans, French, Americans, Austrians, Hungarians and Czechs. I saw, after a lapse of many years, the Larisches, whom I had met many years ago while staying with Alfred Potocki in Poland. In those days their estates were boundless; now they go along happily in comparative penury, their chief concern whether their grandson's marriage to a Miss Crawford in Pittsburgh will be successful.

In this mixture of nationalities and occupations, it was difficult to differentiate between individuals, nor should one, unless inebriated, think of doing so. However, I early noticed affectionate attention.

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being lavished on a square-built lady in black, whom I would estimate at 200 pounds on the hoof. She turned out to be one of the Princesses of Bavaria who lives in the Nymphenburg enclosure. We swapped views on 18th Century porcelain and she invited me to see her vitrines, which one day I hope to do.

I move under a cloud. During the fishing trip I lost a bracelet given me in June 1940 in London by Lenore Corbett, when I was head of the American Red Cross there. She observed my lack of identification and, in view of the heavy bombing, kindly contributed this gift in the event of my death. I had worn it ever since, and E [redacted] thoughtfully had inserted in it a rivet against loss. At any rate, it was a sort of talisman of luck. Once previously in Normandy, shortly after the invasion, I [redacted] lost my rabbit's foot, a gift from fabulous Cordelia Robertson. Although not superstitious, I do not like to challenge the immortals. Without the rabbit's foot, I was shortly tossed about in a Channel PT boat and broke two vertebrae which, in a mild way, [redacted] crippled me for life. What this bracelet's disappearance may do remains for speculation.

Most unwillingly, I left the Page hospitality for the train, which departed from Munich at 11:15 p.m.

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Wednesday, July 17, 1957

This morning to the office. SOF in a mess, otherwise all is well. The usual routine, stacks of telegrams, miscellaneous correspondence, a few interviews with staff individuals. Compared with Paris, it is a long vacation from the cruel and unnatural punishment inflicted on the Ambassador and his associates there. Nevertheless, even in this orderly country, the tasks of American civil servants are, I am certain, more exacting than those of their counterparts in the professions and business at home. Our governmental concerns are so ramified that, aside from substance, they demand an intense degree of devotion and application.

The Turkish Ambassador paid a courtesy call at noon. Lately arrived in Bonn, his wife gravid, he will quickly adapt himself to this scene. His Foreign Office has always exacted high standards. This plenipotentiary is young, portly and intelligent.

After lunch, the Danish Ambassador returned my recent visit. It is comforting to deal with the Scandinavians - no beating around the bush.

Kit Steel came in, the best type of Englishman. We hashed over SOF, ceremonies in Berlin, slated for August 5, trout fishing and cabbages. Back home late to a disconsolate Carlos, lying

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hesitate to provoke what might develop into a public division between himself and US Govt. He may do so anyhow through his NATO representatives.

He wishes London disarmament [illegible]erence could soon be recessed to give time for Western Govts to reflect on developments to date and especially future tactics. Thinks good excuse for this would be desirability delegates consulting closely with home govts before preparing UN report. I reminded him of his request to Secretary at Bonn NATO meeting that talks continue during German electoral campaign. He rejoined that there was a distinction between his request they not be quote broken off unquote and an uninterrupted continuance. END QUOTE

Vigderman returned after lunch for further conversation on SOF. Then Major General Willems (G-2 USAREUR) saw me with Colonel Eisenhauer. Willems seemed [redacted] cooperative and is an attractive officer.

James McCain, President of Kansas State College, told me of his experiences to date during a six-months' trip with his wife on an Eisenhower fellowship.

I paid a call on the Norwegian Ambassador, a friendly man. Thereafter, the Ambassadors of the Sending States met at the British Embassy Chancery to concert our position for tomorrow's meeting

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with Grewe.

About 7:30 I passed by for a short time at the Spanish Embassy to join in celebrating their National Day.

E, Sasha and David had just arrived home from Italy before my return, David jubilant over having been bitten by the Roman bulldog, and proud of his stitches.

Weather cool and rainy.

Friday, July 19, 1957

Not much time for chat and telegrams before going to the Foreign Office for our ten o'clock meeting with Grewe on SOF. The Sending States Ambassadors divided up the presentation and, in the course of almost two hours and a half I think we made some progress.

At 12:30 I called on the Chilean Ambassador. His French and my French led to an inconclusive and meandering talk which I enjoyed.

At 2:30 William H. Chamberlin, columnist for the Wall Street Journal, whom I have known for years, came to see me. He is intelligent and affable.

George Graveson (of RFE) and Nelson of the Embassy staff called on me. They have been talking to the Germans today on the complicated matter of allocation of frequencies, and succeeded in

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accomplishing their task.

I made a courtesy visit to the Indian Ambassador, Nambier. He is small, alert, cultivated. We spent most of our time talking of inspection and control of fissionable weapons and materials.

General Gehlen, head of the FedRep Secret Service, came to the house tonight with Tracy Barnes and Jack Schaffer. I had met him in Washington. He has for years been effective and useful in intelligence work, has a friendly personality, and is very cooperative with our people.

The Euratom and Common Market Treaties were ratified unanimously today by the Bundesrat, another milestone in the history of European unity.

Cool today; overcast.

Saturday, July 20, 1957

At the office. A spate of telegrams on disarmament. Henry Stebbins, the Chief Inspector, and his wife lunched with us.

Weather overcast.

This afternoon I wrote the following personal letter to Foster Dulles:

BEGIN QUOTE:

In my conversation with the Chancellor the day before yesterday,

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there were certain remarks made by him which I thought it better not to incorporate in a telegram. His Aide Memoire set forth rather completely his views on the disarmament conference. However, he has again fired up as is his habit over matters of personality.

What the President and yourself told him about the close supervision exercised over Harold Stassen's activities in London was very helpful, and stilled his apprehensions until a few days ago. He has now become alarmed over what he considers Stassen's exaggerated optimism and ineptitude from a negotiating standpoint. Fortunately, he seems to have conceived no prejudice against Harold personally but regards him, because of certain traits of personality, as dangerous in negotiations and too frank and open to deal properly with the tortuous characteristics of Soviet foreign policy. I pass this on to you simply as a sidelight on the Chancellor's present attitude which may have some bearing on what I expect will be numerous twists and turns on the subject of disarmament during the rest of his electoral campaign.

Blankenhorn has conveyed to him the idea that Jules Moch is rash and indiscreet and sometimes does not represent the views of the French Government. On this point I have no way of forming a judgment as to its accuracy. Nevertheless, it adds to the general

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suspicion with which we can expect the Chancellor until September 15 to view the proceedings in London.

I am going over to London tomorrow to talk to Harold and Julius, and will see whether upon my return I can not be helpful in allaying some of the Chancellor's fears.

The truth of the matter is he has great confidence in your estimate of how the Russians should be negotiated with, but little in the diplomatic skills or in the judgment of the Allied statesmen and their subordinates.

I do not think any personal message from you to him is required at this time. If the situation becomes more confused from the German standpoint, I may later suggest a soothing communication from you.

With kindest regards, END QUOTE

We also sent off a long telegram this evening to the Department, in response to a request for comments on the German reaction to several proposals pending before the Disarmament sub-committee.

Sunday, July 21, 1957

E and I left Duesseldorf airport at 11:45 a.m. by BEA for London. It is about a two hour trip to Duesseldorf from Bonn.

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We lunched on the plane. From London airport, we drove down to Nancy Lancaster's house, Haisley Court, in Oxfordshire. Anne and Michael Tree, Sir John and Lady McEwen, and Lord Tennyson were staying there. We had last visited it three years ago, just after Nancy's purchase. Then the grounds were overgrown, the house riddled with dry rot, and only one with imagination could have visualized the good bone line. Today, it is one of the most attractive houses in the world, thanks to Nancy's almost unique taste in decoration.

Monday, July 22, 1957

Left for London at nine o'clock. I went to the Embassy, where I had a long talk with Harold Stassen and Julius Holmes before lunching with them, as well as with Archie Calhoun, at Julius' house. We resumed our conversation afterwards; when they went off to the Embassy I spent two hours shopping, buying clothes and some small silver for table use in Bonn. At six, Calhoun came to Nancy's house, 18A Charles Street, where we are living, and we discussed the problems confronting the disarmament conferees, especially as they involve policy determinations in the Federal Republic. E and I dined at Buck's.

Tuesday, July 23, 1957

To the Embassy. Harold Stassen has a most remarkable memory, a fertile imagination, a clear power of statement, pertinacity, industry and energy. He is said to be [redacted] ambitious, thick-skinned as a rhinoceros,

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and imperfect of judgment. He is thoroughly master of every detail connected with the disarmament negotiations. He says he is in a decided minority - true - in believing the Soviets will finally welcome German reunification, in order to get their troops home, diminish danger of outbreaks that might precipitate a general war because of the divided country, etc. I do not [redacted] agree with him. It seems to me to be to the advantage of the Soviets to have Germany disunited in spite of the drain on Soviet military resources.

I declared to Stassen and Holmes that I could only regard the disarmament negotiations from the viewpoint of commenting on what possible reactions in the Federal Republic would be to various measures proposed. Any other intervention on my part would entail an interference in the jurisdiction of other State Department officials. If I went to Paris, and talked to Spaak, de Staecke, Blankenhorn and others, I would be more likely to confuse than to clarify the issues. It seemed to me best to confine myself to interviews with Blankenhorn, the Chancellor, et al.

The matters under consideration are infinitely complex. They touch upon the fundamental security postures of all concerned. As regards the Germans, they are intent upon linking disarmament with reunification. The first phase is, therefore, of immense importance to them, especially as it may affect the campaign.

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Moreover, the assumption that the Germans and French are united in opposing a European inspection zone may be an error. Moch, an irregular, opinionated, egotistical fellow, does not always mirror the policy of the French Government. That disorganized organization often speaks with conflicting voices. It appears to me [redacted] we must await a decision from NATO. In the light of it, we should seek from our own Government a more definite policy than heretofore has been defined. Meanwhile, I will reason with the Chancellor. He wants a recess, during at least part of his campaign, of the deliberations. Perhaps a modification of tactics will inevitably bring this about.

Wednesday, July 24, 1957

For breakfast at 8 a.m. at Julius' house, taken over by him during Wally Barbour's absence on leave. Last evening, a twenty-page note from Bulganin to Macmillan, [redacted] was delivered to the British Foreign Office. The translation conveyed to us during the night [redacted] was preliminary. We [redacted] asked Perkins to come over from Paris, but the continuation of the NATO debate through today [redacted] made this impossible. Norstad and the Standing Group are somewhat at odds. Dulles does not favor a European inspection zone at this juncture. The whole affair is messed up. When Stassen and

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Holmes repaired to the Embassy, I quitted them and bought some silver, rugs and books. Jock Whitney had suggested we meet, but his engagements over the British West Indian Federation, the convention in London of the American Bar Association, and the presentation of Americans at the current Royal Garden Parties made this impracticable.

I lunched early with Nancy Lancaster, Hillie (her indispensable secretary and friend), Alice Winn and E; at 1:30 we went to the airport and had a quick trip to Duesseldorf - 1 1/4 hours. David Thomson met us there. I had hardly passed our threshold, to the loud greeting of the dogs and wild wagging of sterns, when Elim O'Shaughnessy and Harry Schwartz arrived. Khrushchev and Bulganin are soon to visit Berlin. So the FedRep people want to issue the Four-Power Declaration next Monday instead of a week later. I declared myself ready.

Paul Hoffman arrived about midnight to stay with us. He is replacing, for the time being, Bill Donovan as animator of the U. S. Committee for a United Europe. I want to talk to him about helping Monnet's Action group.

Hoffman is a remarkable man, a practical Evangelist, and, as Chairman of Studebaker, was a master salesman of a declining product. When I worked for him as Chief of the ECA Mission in France, I found him an inspiring leader and a great friend. He was debarred, although.

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an early and effective backer of Eisenhower, from high public office because of Senator Taft's dislike of his espousal of Eisenhower. He resigned from Studebaker, became head of the Ford Foundation, and then returned to the automobile business. A merger of Studebaker and Packard did not prove successful. After reorganization, Curtiss Wright assumed control and Hoffman was jettisoned. Now he devotes himself to international and domestic affairs as an eloquent expositor of the shape of things to come.

Thursday, July 25, 1957

Paul Hoffman arrived late last night, so I did not see him until this morning. Together with Allan Hover, Jr. and John Blumgart from his New York office, he is making a survey in Europe to determine the future activities of the American Committee for United Europe. He doubts the possibility of Bill Donovan returning again to active work, and therefore will continue, at least for a time, to substitute for him in this activity. Their annual contributions of about $700,000 to the cause of European unity are up for reconsideration. As I understand it, approximately $400,000 has been devoted to fostering youth movements. It seems to me inadvisable to continue on such a scale in this respect. Paul favors cutting such a stipend down to abo $100,000 a year. He is thinking of devoting a considerable sum to the establishment

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of a group of economists to make a survey of the effects of the Common Market on the economy of the nations concerned. Later on, the study might be carried further in an attempt to determine the impact of the new institution on the various national economies and on specific important industries within them. To this end, he proposes to set up a committee of prominent Europeans and is thinking of asking Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands to head it. He wants me to meet him a week from Monday in Holland to discuss it with him.

I explained to him in some detail Monnet's idea about establishing a center of study and information for the Action Committee for United Europe in Switzerland. I asked him to give some thought to the possibility of aiding in the financing of such an organization. Without Monnet's Committee, these new steps in European unity could never have come to their actual state of fruition. Perhaps the two ideas are not incompatible and Monnet's group might get some financing from the survey establishment which Hoffman has suggested.

Paul and I went to see the Chancellor this morning. Adenauer was [redacted] flattering to him about his administration of the Marshall Plan and what it had meant to Germany. He said it represented the most extraordinary example of the generosity of a victor to the vanquished known in human history. Paul's leadership was so inspiring

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that it would be difficult to over-rate the part he played in the resurrection of Western Europe from chaos.

The Chancellor showed me a letter drafted by the Foreign Office on the subject of German assets. He had been asked to sign it and forward it for the personal attention of the President. When he asked my opinion, I suggested he not do so since Washington was thoroughly informed already of his views on the subject. He asked Hoffman's opinion on the chances of a bill passing Congress intended to give back to the Germans the seized properties or the equivalent. Hoffman said he was uninformed as to any particular legislation but thought undoubtedly if debated on the floor of the Senate or the House, there would be many unpleasant things said, and there would be a revival of some of the bitterness felt toward Germany during the war. Meanwhile (which the Chancellor does not know), the State Department has been preparing a new proposal on the subject, and it will go before the Cabinet for decision this week.

Mike Handler and Tom Hamilton, the Chief of the UN Bureau of the New York Times, came to see me this morning, having previously visited the Chancellor. They found him confident of re-election, but he had been reluctant to talk freely to them about his views of SPD campaign issues.

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I gave a men's lunch for Hoffman at home, with the following guests: Messrs. Hovey and Blumgart, Mr. Fritz Berg, Mr. Hans Guenther Sohl, Professor Dr. Ulrich Haberland, Dr. Guenter Henle, Mr. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, Baron Eberhaus Claus Ostmann von der Leye, Messrs. Tasca and Vass.

Following a briefing by Al Vigderman, I attended another Ambassadors' meeting at the British Embassy this afternoon on SOF, and we concerted our presentation for tomorrow.

Herbert Blankenhorn came out to the house at 6 this afternoon. He had arrived today from Paris and read me a copy of Krekeler's report of his conversation with Dulles last night, and the Chancellor's reply which had just been dispatched. The Chancellor's thinking is generally along the same lines as that of Dulles. I think, according to what Blankenhorn said, the Germans are taking as a commitment what Dulles expressed merely as his own personal views. This is going to cause more confusion in an already complicated situation. The chief point at issue is really how the Western plan for disarmament should be presented. Tons of paper are already filled with lucubrations on this problem.

Adlai Stevenson arrived in the late afternoon from Salzburg with Bill Blair and is staying with us.

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Grewe had a dinner for Hoffman at the Koenigshof which was [redacted] enjoyable.

Friday, July 26, 1957

The Ambassadors met with Grewe at 10 this morning, and we waded further into the SOF m[illegible]ss. I think we made some progress.

The Luxembourg Ambassador made a return call on me. He is a jolly, friendly man, apparently much in the confidence of Dr. Bech who is shortly retiring to his mill for the summer where he spends most of his time in the kitchen when he is not fishing out of the window to throw trout from his river into the frying pan.

General and Mrs. Everest came to lunch. He has replaced General Tunner as head of the European Air Command. He is [redacted] good-looking and attractive. Adlai, and Paul were there, together with Willie Schlieker. This German character was familiar to me through Teddy White who regards him as one of the most extraordinary men who came to the surface during the turbulent Hitler days. While still a comparative youth, he was put in charge of all the coal and steel business of this country. He managed it [redacted] efficiently and was locked up afterwards as a war criminal. Starting again from nothing, he has become a [redacted] rich man in the Ruhr. I should imagine he was tough as hickory. He is not prepossessing in appearance, but emanates vitality and force.

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I went to call on the Ecuadoran Ambassador, Mr. Duren Ballen. He speaks [redacted] perfect English. I told him of my bug-ridden existence in his native city of Guayaquil when I was trying a law case there in 1925. He has lived little in Ecuador himself, having been stationed abroad most of his life. [redacted]

I next went to see the Peruvian Ambassador, Mr. Lanata-Coudy. He is a burly, corpulent man, roaring with good humor. He has served for years in Germany at one time or another, and interlards his conversation with broken fragments of every European language. The Peruvian National Day Reception is tomorrow. Because of the meeting in Berlin, several people who would normally attend it will be missing, especially certain members of the German Government to whom Peruvian decorations were to have been presented.

Professor James K. Pollack, President of the Franz Lieber Haus, who was here for a long time in Germany with General Clay, called on me. He is especially close to the SPD leaders, but thinks they are putting on an ineffective campaign. He expects to stay here until the first of December "taking soundings".

We had a lot of telegrams to consider and answers to make on disarmament. I stopped in briefly at the Liberian National Day Celebration at the Redoute and then went to dinner with the Greek

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Ambassador and his wife. Emily Woodruff and many others were there. We stayed late. Paul [redacted] left during the afternoon, and Adlai did not return until after midnight. He had been at a dinner given by the Chancellor. The old gentleman [redacted] stayed up cracking jokes and drinking wine with his companions with what Stevenson described as unbounded zest.

Saturday, July 27, 1957

I had breakfast with Adlai, came to the office, [redacted] then went to the Foreign Office where Steel and I discussed with Grewe the outstanding questions in the SOF negotiations. Then I crossed the river to see the Chancellor at his house. He has just acquired two new pictures of which he is [redacted] proud, one reputed to be by Caravaggio and the second a triptych of the Florentine school painted about 1400. The latter I thought [redacted] beautiful, but of the former I was somewhat doubtful, although the light and shadow in it is unusual. As Caravaggio is said to have influenced Rembrandt in respect to the employment of light, it was interesting to hear the Chancellor's comparison of their respective techniques. He said the greatest solace of his old age was his interest in pictures. It diverts him as nothing else could from the exigencies of his political life.

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I told him the President would announce this afternoon a trip to London Sunday night by Dulles. The Secretary is to confer with the members of the U. S. delegation there on the disarmament problem. He will probably stay several days, and I have been instructed to go over and join him directly from Berlin. The Chancellor, looking more like an old lion than ever, was [redacted] pleased with this news. I asked if he had any late thoughts or any new views not expressed in his recent telegrams to Washington. He said he was content to rest on what he had already said, but would be available for consultation wherever he was in Germany next week.

Adlai, Bill Blair and myself went to a lunch at the Hotel Adler given by von Eckardt. Grewe and von Lilienfeld were the other guests. We had a marvelous meal.

I was at the office this afternoon working on disarmament papers and finishing off the remarks to be made Monday in connection with the issuance of the Berlin Declaration.

Sunday, July 28, 1957

It poured rain most of the day. Things were quiet at home. Last night Puaux (Minister at the French Embassy), his wife and Emily Woodruff [redacted] came for drinks with Adlai and ourselves. Adlai left this morning. E and Sasha went to church, and I cleaned up the debris

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BEGIN QUOTE

DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF
THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"THE BERLIN DECLARATION"

Twelve years have elapsed since the end of the war in Europe. The hopes of the peoples of the world for the establishment of a basis for a just and lasting peace have nevertheless not been fulfilled. One of the basic reasons for the failure to reach a settlement is the continued division of Germany, which is a grave injustice to the German people and the major source of international tension in Europe.

The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, which share with the Soviet Union responsibility for the reunification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty,

and

the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as the only Government qualified to speak for the German people as a whole,

wish to declare their views on these questions, including the question of European security, and the principles which motivate their policies in this regard.

1. A European settlement must be based on freedom and justice./ Every nation has the right to determine its own way of life in freedom,

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to determine for itself its political, economic and social system, and to provide for its security with due regard to the legitimate interests of other nations. Justice requires that the German people be allowed to re-establish their national unity on the basis of this fundamental right.

2. The reunification of Germany remains the joint responsibility of the Four Powers who in 1945 assumed supreme authority in Germany, a responsibility which was re-affirmed in the Directive issued by the four Heads of Government in Geneva in July 1955. At the same time the achievement of German reunification requires the active cooperation of the German people as a whole under conditions ensuring the free expression of their will.

3. The unnatural division of Germany and of its capital, Berlin, is a continuing source of international tension. So long as Germany remains divided, there can be no German peace treaty and no assurance of stability in Europe. The reunification of Germany in freedom is not only an elementary requirement of justice for the German people, but is the only sound basis of a lasting settlement in Europe.

4. Only a freely elected all-German government can undertake on behalf of a reunified Germany obligations which will inspire confidence on the part of other countries and which will be considered just and binding in the future by the people of Germany themselves.

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5. Such a government can only be established through free elections throughout Germany for an all-German National Assembly.

6. There should be no discrimination against a reunified Germany. Its freedom and security should not be prejudiced by an imposed status of neutralisation or demilitarization. Its government should be free to determine its foreign policy and to decide on its international associations. It should not be deprived of the right recognized in the Charter of the United Nations for all nations to participate in collective measures of self-defense.

7. Re-establishment of the national unity of Germany in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the German people would not in itself constitute a threat to Germany's neighbours nor would it prejudice their security. Nevertheless, so as to meet any preoccupation which other governments may have in this respect, appropriate arrangements, linked with German reunification, should be made which would take into account the legitimate security interests of all the countries concerned. It was for this reason that, at the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference, the Western Powers made proposals for a Treaty of Assurance on the Reunification of Germany.

8. The Western Powers have never required as a condition of German reunification that a reunified Germany should join the North Atlantic

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Organisation. It will be for the people of a reunified Germany themselves to determine through their freely elected government whether they wish to share in the benefits and obligations of the Treaty.

9. If the all-German Government, in the exercise of its free choice, should elect to join NATO, the Western Powers after consultation with the other members of this organization, are prepared to offer, on a basis of reciprocity, to the Government of the Soviet Union and the governments of other countries of Eastern Europe which would become parties to a European security arrangement, assurances of a significant and far-reaching character. The Western Powers are also prepared as part of a mutually acceptable European security arrangement, to give an assurance that, in the event of a reunified Germany choosing to join NATO, they would not take military advantage as a result of the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

10. But the Western Powers could not contemplate that the existence of NATO itself should constitute the subject of negotiations.

11. The reunification of Germany accompanied by the conclusion of European security arrangements would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive disarmament agreement. Conversely, if a beginning could be made toward effective measures of partial disarmament, this would contribute to the settlement of outstanding major political problems such as the reunification of Germany. Initial steps in the

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field of disarmament should lead to a comprehensive disarmament agreement which presupposes a prior solution of the problem of German reunification. The Western Powers do not intend to enter into any agreement on disarmament which would prejudice the reunification of Germany.

12. Any measures for disarmament applicable to Europe must have the consent of the European nations concerned and take into account the link between European security and German reunification.

The Four Governments continue to hope that the Soviet Government will come to recognize that it is not in its own interest to maintain the present division of Germany. The Western Powers are ready to discuss all these questions with the Soviet Union at any time that there is a reasonable prospect of making progress. At such time there will be many points relating to the procedure for German reunification and the terms of a Treaty of Assurance which will require to be worked out by detailed negotiations. In advance of serious negotiations the Western Powers cannot finally determine their attitude on all points. Nor can they contemplate in advance the making of concessions to which there is no present likelihood of response from the Soviet side. If negotiations are to be fruitful, both sides must approach them in a spirit of accommodation and flexibility. Through this declaration the Western Powers, in full accord with the Federal Republic, wish again to manifest their sincere desire to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union

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in order to reach a European settlement and to give evidence that the paramount objective of their policy is the attainment of a just and lasting peace. END QUOTE

My remarks were banal enough:

BEGIN QUOTE

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Declaration we are signing today is a solemn statement of the policies of our four Governments with respect to German reunification. It outlines the bases on which a settlement of this great problem could and should be obtained. It expresses our desire to negotiate amicably and reasonably with the Soviet Union to achieve this objective.

A number of basic facts are clear:

We have tried, since the end of the war, to foster stability in Europe and to reunify Germany. To this end, we have had numerous meetings and diplomatic interchanges with the Soviet Union. Such efforts have failed, and our legitimate hopes have been frustrated.

In Western Europe, the foundations for peace and fruitful cooperation have been established. Historic differences have been settled. A Democratic and freely elected government has been formed in Western Germany. New institutions have been created by the Atlantic community to improve standards of living, and facilitate cooperation in cultural,

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economic and political affairs.

But these achievements are limited by the fact that Europe is divided. So long as this is true, there can be no lasting peace. The division of Germany is a source of tension and instability, and a denial of the right of the German people to re-establish their unity on the basis of freedom and justice.

For these reasons, the four western governments most immediately concerned are, through the declaration we are signing today, restating their policies and principles with respect to German reunification. These policies and principles are clear in the Declaration.

The Soviet Union has also put forward various European security arrangements. But there is a basic and decisive difference between theirs and ours. The Soviet proposals are based on perpetuating the division of Germany and preserving their puppet regime in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

The Soviets have repeatedly said that the unification of Germany can only be settled as the result of an understanding between the West and East German regimes. Therefore, they suggest negotiations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the so-called German Democratic Republic. But this so-called republic has no independence of its own; it represents no one but its Soviet masters, and its voice is simply an echo of Moscow's. Thus they are attempting to escape

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from their common responsibility for German reunification which they recognized at the heads of Government Conference in Geneva in 1955.

Serious negotiations must be conducted only on a Four-Power basis with the Soviet Union. We are ready to meet with them to reunify Germany as soon as there is a serious prospect of making progress.

Our paramount objective is to remove the sources of tension and establish a real peace. The West has been forced to take certain measures for collective defense. We have been obliged to spend much of our time, energy and resources for military purposes so that we can defend ourselves. These are not measures we would have chosen. They have been made necessary by the policies of the Soviet Union. We hope the Soviets will at last recognize that it is not in their interest to keep Germany divided. END QUOTE

At 3:15 I left Templehof in a C-47 thoughtfully provided for me by the Air Force, for London. It was a four hour trip, in fair weather, to Northholt. I relaxed, the only passenger, drowsy from a rocky night over the Bonn-Berlin roadbed, or more probably from an excess of food and drink, during the elaborate lunch, presided over by von Brentano, following this morning's celebration. Roe buck is now in season and an excellent dish it is.

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I heard today of the death of Bob Murphy's daughter. She was a mental case and shot herself. How dreadful for the parents! I sent him a cable.

Harry Schwartz, who had come over to England this morning, and Mr. Trout of our London Embassy met me at the airport, and took me to Julius Holmes' house at 1 Coltesmore Gardens, where he has generously invited me to stay.

Foster Dulles arrived at London about simultaneously with me, and convoked a lot of people for dinner at the Embassy Residence in Regent's Park. This splendid house, given to the United States Government by Barbara Hutton, was greatly improved by the Aldriches, who called in one of the leading architects on the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia, to advise on remodelling the structure. Jock Whitney has brought over some fifty odd of his fine modern pictures. With its acres of lawn and its comparative seclusion, it is a worthy place.

Harold Stassen, Gerry Smith (the State Department adviser on atomic energy affairs), Jock, Julius, General Fox, Andy Berding, Bill Macomber, George Perkins and others were there. While we were still at table Selwyn Lloyd came for a private talk with the Secretary. Thereafter, Dulles talked to us about disarmament. He seems inclined against agreement in principle until we can reach an accord, if that be possible, on how implementation might be achieved. All present

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appeared to feel the necessity for a thorough explanation of how inspection apparati would work. If the Soviets would not accept a reasonable proposition in this regard, Dulles thought it useless to have them involve us in long discussions on what areas should be inspected. He is especially wary of including any of Europe in a first phase zone. Like Adenauer, he is skeptical of the Soviet intentions to reach any sincere agreement. Personally, I think he is too pessimistic on this point, since it may be they fully realize, like ourselves, the danger of allowing nuclear developments to reach a point where they may pass beyond the power of human control. Dulles favors, I think, a slow negotiation; Stassen is for plunging ahead; I prefer the former approach.

In spite of his long journey from Canada, Foster seemed in his customary iron health. He is quite amazing. His cancer operation has, at least outwardly, affected him as little as a mild bout of influenza would have shaken the average man.

Julius and I went to bed at midnight.

Tuesday, July 30, 1957

Nothing but conferences, arguments, plentiful lunches and dinners with Jock as host, alternately in a private dining room at the Connaught and then at the Residence. Meetings galore, until we finally

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hammered out a paper on inspection zones, afterwards to be rejected by the British and the French Much stir, mouse squeaking and, as usual, a compromise. I sandwiched in some antiquing, fatal to finance. Schwartz and I launched into a well selected dinner at Bucks, which promised to justify twenty-five years of paying dues, from which we were wrenched to the Residence, there to wrangle over verbiage and, t must be admitted, principle. Dulles is formidable; his mind is incisive, his memory elephantine, his reasoning realistic. He is possessed fully of his teeth, his hair and his faculties, and if one forgets the last there is a rude awakening.

To bed at midnight.

Wednesday, July 31, 1957

Beautiful, sunny day! I started to walk to the office, became lost in Gloucester Road, found myself heading wrong, was retrieved by a taxi, reached the Embassy at 9:30. plunged into a symposium, and emerged unwise. Ordered a tweed suit at Huntsman and then, being intercepted, went to the Embassy Residence to read and aid in revising a personal message from the Secretary to

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Adenauer on what we proposed to present to the Soviets.

A full afternoon at the office. At eight, Julius and I, his cook having a day off, went to dine at Bucks. That was the final and soothing note in an untranquil day. As one grows old, the accumulation of friends and acquaintances multiplies beyond arithmetical progression. I walked several blocks with a former classmate at Princeton, casually met on Piccadilly, saw Mike Meehan, from the Department of Commerce, in a bar, encountered John Kelly (once our official "greeter" in Paris), talked to Mildred and Bob Bliss, established liaison with Paul Hoffman, visited John Fowler, and exhilarated myself by passing through the scenes of my early middle age. As a by-play, I found time to see Mr. Packer of Huntsman & Co., the celebrated tailors. Once desperately ill for years, he is now, at the age of 75 plus, lively as a June bug, the only man I know who grows beards in his ears.

Thursday, August 1, 1957

We had a reply of a preliminary nature this morning, expressing Grewe's distaste for the proposed four-power statement on inspection - presumably it reflected the views of the Chancellor but there was no indication as to how he regarded the Dulles message. Much of the morning was spent by the United States Delegation in further revising the statement in the light of the German comments.

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This is a beautiful, hot summer day though, with customary caution, most men carry umbrellas. Went to lunch with von Herwath, the German Ambassador. Shortly afterwards a message from Adenauer to the Secretary came through in German. It was not unfavorable, and I think his objections can be met. I took it to the Secretary, and he will discuss its substance with the Allied delegations this afternoon. A NATO meeting on the subject is to be held in Paris tomorrow morning; George Perkins has left to attend it.

The Chancellor is worried lest any European mobile ground inspection zone be smaller in area than the aerial inspection zone. The United States is in accord with him. He also wants a presentation of the 5° to 35° minimum for a European inspection zone submitted again to the NATO Council before it is put forward in the London subcommittee. We have agreed to that, so unless Blankenhorn turns troublesome tomorrow morning, all should go well.

The Secretary has been most effective. Without his presence, the prevailing confusion could not have been dissipated. His skill at drafting and his speed in seizing upon the salient points of an intricate problem are remarkable. Also, his powers of exposition are great.

Julius had an amusing dinner at home. This house, at No. 1 Cottesmore Gardens, was bought by FBO, under Holmes' impulsion when he was Minister here. It is large, with a spacious garden, fine

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panelling and, although not large enough for an Ambassador's residence in London, perfect for the Minister. Archie Calhoun and Harry Schwartz were at dinner - we abandoned political talk and plunged into Byzantine history and departmental anecdotes.

I have made several excursions into the antique world, and bought horn beakers, silver wine strainers, a regimental drum, two carriage lamps, three 18th Century glasses etched with Chinese figures, two silver mustard pots, ditto pepper dredgers, a set of old ivory-handled fruit knives and forks, a dozen dark red bath towels, and a lot of books.

Friday, August 2, 1957

Went to a staff meeting and talked to the Secretary. Harry Schwartz and I left London Airport at 12:30 on a Pan American tourist plane. It stopped at Amsterdam before going on to Duesseldorf, where Elim and David Thomson met us, with our Consul General. We reached the office at 5 p.m. I telephoned George Perkins in Paris, and found all had gone smoothly in the NAC meeting this morning. Blankenhorn had been instructed by the Chancellor to interpose no obstacles. Adenauer had also communicated with Dulles and said he accepted our proposal of yesterday.

Have just received hundreds of Monte Cristo cigars, ordered through Arthur Gardner in Havana.

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Saturday, August 3, 1957

Office in the morning. Things went well in London yesterday from the Western standpoint. The initial Soviet reaction was, as always, spiteful and unyielding. Dulles' visit was indispensable to put the show on the road.

Home for a late lunch and a swim with the children. I struggled this afternoon over an additional assessment on my 1955 Federal Income Tax of about $1000. Internal Revenue claims that my two part-time secretaries in Washington, Miss Schukraft and Mrs. Gross, did not devote themselves entirely to business matters and, therefore, a proportion should be allocated to private expenses. I am willing to admit this about Mrs. Gross. There was a further query regarding my office rental, on the ground it might not be used only for business affairs. This is ridiculous, as it has no other function. Nevertheless, I am paying the additional tax in full, since it would cost more than the amount involved to pay a lawyer to contest it.

I am dissatisfied with my own and E's investments. There should be sales, and other securities purchased as a result of investigation and statistical research, but I find this, a. I always did in previous Government service, impracticable, for I have neither time nor opportunity to consider such things seriously. However, I am making investments for the Cooper children, for whom I am trustee; in a new

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motion picture venture of their father's, am lending him some money and taking a participation on my own account.

In view of my absence from Bonn, I have reluctantly cancelled my trip, scheduled for Monday, to meet Paul Hoffman and Prince Bernhard at The Hague to talk about European unity.

Today was the birthday of Elim O'Shaughnessy and Maria Schwartz. Elim, aged fifty, asked us for dinner with the Schwartzes and Rebecca Wellington. It was a fine celebration. Elim is an interesting and attractive man, deeply imbued with the spirit of diplomacy.

Sunday, August 4, 1957

At the office all morning. The children and I played softball this afternoon with more enthusiasm than skill. Then we took the six puppies for a scamper, while their parents chased rabbits. E cooked spaghetti for us tonight, and we went to bed gorged. Blazing sun today.

Monday, August 5, 1957

Cy Sulzberger came to see me this morning. He is moving to our house later in the day. We had a long talk. Marina is in Greece. He lunched with us. He has already seen some SPD adherents and reports them resigned to the prospect of not winning the election unless

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Bill Bell told me this morning that, when I was in Berlin for the Declaration ceremony, someone decided the U. S. flag should be displayed on the Residence. Accordingly, a non-commissioned officer was detailed to this duty. Ignorant of the location of our house, he was attracted by a naked flagpole over a large dwelling. He entered, affixed the flag to the post and departed. Hours later, the Japanese Consulate called our Mission. They said they had no objection to the U. S. flag flying over their building, but wondered if we would inform them of the reason for its doing so.

The press briefing today produced a few sayings, one of which is an old one, namely, "In Duesseldorf, there are so many 300 Mercedes that it is called 'The Volkswagen of the Ruhr'". Another about oratorical verbosity: "A spouting whale invites attack." The Congress Hall in Berlin is far from being universally popular there. Some of the Berliners caustically term it "A pregnant oyster with Eleanor Dulles inside." Indeed, its architecture is not alluring to most spectators.

This afternoon, I made a round of diplomatic calls. The first was on Ambassador Cooper of Liberia. His English is perfect, his appearance Roman Emperorish. He is coal black and very pleasant in conversation. He has been here five years and hankers after a

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softer clime, preferably Rome.

Austrian Ambassador Rotter's office was my next port of call. He left Vienna in 1938, to avoid the Nazis, and lived for years thereafter in Prague. He thinks the Czechoslovaks will never revolt in Hungarian or Polish fashion, being a practical people, who do not wish to die for ideals. Rotter has quality, [redacted]

My next victim was the Swedish Ambassador, Joedahl. He looks young and seems well informed. His directness, good manners and looks are notable. He thinks this paying of diplomatic calls and attending national days a great waste of time, but cannot conceive an adequate substitute for the custom.

I made a short talk to about 75 members of the staff, who are rather newly arrived, and are going through an orientation course. I told them I felt a little as Mr. Gluck must have done regarding Ceylon in talking about the German scene - at least I had known the name of the German Chancellor.

I found Cy at the house. He had a long interview with Adenauer this afternoon. He is thinking of doing a profile on him. He thinks the Chancellor a great man, but not an intelligent one on affairs outside Germany.

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The Puaux (he is the French Minister), Rebecca Wellington and Cy dined with us. She is a charming Gasconne. He is [redacted] pleasant and a brother-in-law of my old friend, Jean Filippi, one of the excellent French Inspecteurs des Finances. The French franc is taking a battering on rumors of devaluation. Yesterday it sold at 435 to the dollar, against an official rate of 350.

After the others departed, Sulzberger read us the transcript, furnished by the Chancellor's office, of his interview.

Wednesday, August 7, 1957

I went to see the Pakistan Ambassador this morning. Mr. Rahim is an exemplary type of Civil Servant produced under the now defunct British system. He quoted Byron's lines on Dragenfels, talked of Heine's poetry, of difficulties encountered by the bureaucracies of new states, the development of hydro-electric resources, farming and of other topics in perfect English. I found him sympathetic.

Wendell Blancke, the new Consul General in Frankfurt, came to see me. He has served in almost all parts of the world, including Hanoi in the late forties. Once an advertising man, in Argentina, he is a passionate horseman. He told me of their 150 kilometer cross-country races on the pampas where, without changing horses, they made extraordinary speeds.

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General Hodes called me from Heidelberg about the Army coal negotiations with the Germans. It seems our armed forces require about 1,550,000 tons of coal a year, and the Federal Government is muttering about cutting this allocation by ten per cent. Hodes is engaged in a battle with the Soviet Command in Berlin over stopping American convoys at check points and comparing the enlisted men's identification cards with their faces. He has termed this conduct an intolerable insult to the integrity and honor of the senior U. S. officer in charge of the cavalcade. I have just learned that the Soviets have given way.

The Thai Ambassador Nitikasetr is a slender, shy, cultivated man. He has in his house a few articles of his country's manufacture, such as a hideous tiger skull encased in silver, modern and pleasing red lacquer tables, and one hanging piece of century-old silk embroidery. He told me he knew Thompson, once with OSS, who has been long established in Thailand as an exporter of fine native decorated fabrics.

My next Ambassador was the Dominican Republic's Ortiz. I had clambered up two flights of steps yesterday in the same Bonn building to see the Liberian, and this time it was to the third floor I went. Ortiz says this ascent is his only exercise. He is a dark, somewhat sardonic fellow. As a certified public accountant, he became

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familiar with the sugar business. His country now produces a million tons per annum, a tremendous increase over its output when I was in the Puerto Rican sugar business. He has just sold almost one hundred thousand tons for consumption in the Federal Republic, for which he is certainly entitled to Trujillo's commendation. Ortiz has just been accredited to Sweden and Denmark in addition to his duties here. In the past few years, he has spent only half his time in Germany, since he is the Dominican representative on the International Sugar Council in London, and also on various U. N. bodies such as ECOSOC at Geneva.

At six, I went to see the Chancellor. I told him I was writing to Harry Guggenheim, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Solomon Guggenheim Foundation, urging him to send the Foundation collection of pictures, now on exhibition at The Hague, to Cologne, as requested by Adenauer and by his son Max, the City Manager of Cologne. The Chancellor blanched when I showed him the catalogue with reproductions of the paintings, most of them advanced abstract art, but said he would appreciate it if a showing in his favorite city could be arranged. He took me into the room adjoining his office, where he displayed a recent gift from President Eisenhower, a landscape by his brushes. It was a cheerful piece, wild violets in a beech glade, and at least presented a striking contrast

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to its neighbors on the walls by old Flemish, Dutch and Italian artists.

Adenauer said he was fully satisfied with the decisions taken at London regarding disarmament. He questioned me about Randy Burgess' qualifications as our Permanent Representative at NATO, to replace George Perkins. I spoke of his long financial and governmental career, but could not in honesty credit him with international political experience. The old gentleman dryly observed that the North Atlantic Council did not need financial experts, but should have an American Ambassador who would contribute leadership to it. He had evidently made inquiries about Burgess and was disappointed over his selection.

I gave him a personal letter from Foster, reading as follows:

QUOTE

August 8, 1957

Personal and
Confidential

My dear Mr. Chancellor:

I dictate this on the plane as I return from London. I went there having very much in mind our talks at Washington and the confidence you reposed in our purpose to conduct the disarmament talks in such a manner as would not prejudice the Federal Republic and tend either to perpetuate the partition of Germany or to demilitarize

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and neutralize the German nation which I am confident is destined to play a great role in the defense, and the peaceful spread, of freedom in the world.

I found in London a situation of some confusion, not altogether surprising in view of the complexity of the problem and the many nations involved.

It might perhaps have been better, as you indicated, if no partial European zone were to be suggested in the first stage. However, the Sub-committee and NATO had gone so far along this path that it was not practical to have retraced our steps and indeed it would not have been in the interest of the cause which the free nations espouse in common if at this point we had seemed to become totally negative to the idea of a European zone smaller than the whole of Europe.

However, we did, I think, take adequate steps to protect against the dangers inherent in such a limited concept.

First of all, the limited concept will not be considered at all unless the Soviets first reject the all-European concept. Also they must have accepted either the US-Canada-USSR zone or the Northern (Arctic) zone.

A further pre-condition is that they must agree that any limited European zone must include a significant part of Soviet territory as well as the countries of Eastern Europe.

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We further stipulated, as you and I agreed, that ground inspection must cover all of any given inspection area so that there will be no danger of a stip of ground inspection running through the center of Europe and tending to consolidate the partition of Germany and also tending to demilitarize the inspected strip. I made this even clearer in my official presentation of the Four Power paper when I said:

> "It is assumed that the areas which I have described would have both air and ground inspection and that the areas open to aerial inspection shall all of them be open also to ground inspection. * * * The normal and usual condition would be coincidence between land and air inspection areas. The reference to ground inspection areas not being less than the areas of aerial inspection is designed to indicate the uniformity of ground inspection throughout substantial areas and not a concentration in one particular zone which might carry with it political implications."

It is of course provided that the mobility of the ground inspection would require in all cases the concurrence of the country directly concerned.

Also I obtained the express agreement of the other three Western Powers at London that if the conditions precedent to consideration of a limited European zone are met by the Soviet Union, the situation

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would at that point be further considered by NATO before any automatic presentation of the 5-35-40 zone.

I am highly skeptical that the Soviets will at any early date meet the conditions prerequisite to the study of a limited European zone.

There are, I know, some Western Powers which would like to put forward quickly the limited European zone, but I believe that that situation is now under control of the North Atlantic Council.

I hope that the Western Powers can complete the presentation of their whole disarmament position within the next two weeks or thereabouts and that then there may be a recess. However, I cannot forecast this schedule with assurance.

I know that it must be awkward to have these problems which so deeply affect Germany pending at a time of German general elections. I believe, however, that no further matters peculiarly affecting Germany are apt to come up between now and mid-September.

With much appreciation of your prompt cooperation, I am

Faithfully yours,

John Foster Dulles UNQUOTE

He glanced through it, said he would have it translated later and expressed his thanks for it. I told him I was going to Venice for a few days next week. He said he wished he could, for the campaign in which

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he was engaged was nothing but "madness". He is a great admirer of the Venetian colorists.

His manners are as perfect as I have ever seen, as is his manner. He is, as he has been for weeks, almost the whole Foreign Office in dealing with important questions. Brentano has been coming to Bonn only on Mondays, and the other high officials are disposed on vacations or else, like Brentano, campaigning.

Going out, Weber recounted a story about the meeting between Churchill and Adenauer in 1953. The Chancellor said, "If God could recreate the world and asked for advice as to what changes should be made from the present, what would you advise him?" Churchill: "No airplanes and a channel around each country. What would you reply?" Adenauer: "Instead of giving men good and bad qualities, let them all be endowed with wisdom and none with stupidity.") Churchill: "No, for that would gravely hamper some of us in our political activities."

The Berlin Declaration is still being mentioned in the newspapers. Some articles criticize the pressure of the three Western Ambassadors, and their utterances, as having been designed to aid Adenauer's re-election.

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Thursday, August 8, 1957

At the office in the morning. E and I left for Cologne at 11 a.m. for my call on the Mexican Ambassador, Guerra, at noon. This bulky diplomat, with a tawny mane of hair, has, like some of his colleagues, both his residence and office in Cologne. He spends half of the year in his own country. Accredited to Berlin before the war, he has long been familiar with the German scene. He says he has a strong and certain impression that the Germans, since their relief from occupation status, have tended to revert to their old attitudes and standards. He claims this is manifest in their changed manners toward foreigners, and an increasingly arrogant posture, personal and political. Guerra was helpful in settling the "wetback" problem - so far as it has been settled - of Mexican migrants to the U.S. He is said to be very pro-American. I found him intelligent, disillusioned and weary.

We visited the Cologne Cathedral, now largely restored. Outside the stone is a dreary smoke color, the narrow internal nave is superb and seems to stretch upward toward a not-too-distant heaven. Much of the stained glass has not yet been returned, also a good deal was no doubt shattered by bombardments. This city, slow in rebuilding, was badly beaten up; some say in retaliation for the ruthless German bombing of Coventry.

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We had a quick walk through the flower show. It is always easy to criticize the exhibitions of others, but here it did appear, in spite of the profusion of blooms, as if the matching of colors was haphazard.

We lunched at the Wiesel Restaurant opposite the Cathedral, and afterwards had a talk, and made some purchases of smoked salmon, smoked eel, etc. from its proprietor, who conducts a really seductive delicatessen business on the ground floor. His imports come from all over the world, and were admirably displayed.

We had hardly arrived home when we had to set forth again to see the Ethiopian Ambassador and his wife. They live about 45 minutes away from Bad Godesberg. I found him exceptionally attractive. His English, like his teeth, is perfect. His head is superb, like that of one of the best Roman Emperors. He is a massive man physically and full of charm, gay but dignified. His wife is also agreeable, but suffers from deafness. We greatly enjoyed our tea with them, but never endeavored to address him by his name, Blatein-Gueta Ephrem Tewelde-Medhen.

Helen Richards came to dinner tonight from Cologne, where she is spending a few days. She is divorced from Atherton, now has no home and little alimony. In recent years, her lot has been tragic. She is still good-looking in spite of a critical abdominal operation, and four long stays in tuberculosis hospitals. She was in the Charitable

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Hospital in Hawaii for eight months last year, one of two whites amongst 600 Oriental patients. She said she was treated with a kindness and patience almost unbelievable. During her career as an industrial designer, prior to her marriage to Atherton, she had retainer fees alone of $60,000 a year. I doubt she can physically ever work again.

It is difficult to calculate the number of hours spent in paying and receiving diplomatic calls, the time wasted en route, attendance at National Days and other manifestations. However, the sum total is formidable, both for an Ambassador and for his wife. The Ethiopians have been the only ones to suggest E and I see them together.

Friday, August 9, 1957

Altschull of the AP came in this morning and we toured the horizon. He is against any American intervention (as I am) in the campaign, but feels an SPD victory would be for a time embarrassing, if not crippling, to our foreign policy objectives. Khrushchev's two and a half hour speech yesterday to the so-called East Ge: Parliament, in which he heaped insults on the Chancellor and demanded the Confederation of the two Germanies, on terms to be arrived at between them, was scarcely helpful to the SPD and may have the contrary effect. Some of our Soviet experts in Moscow have thought the Kremlin would prefer Adenauer's re-election. I think it somewhat difficult to

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attribute to K. such a subtle and complicated way of assisting Adenauer.

The Greek Ambassador Capetanides paid me a return courtesy call at noon. He wanted to know what had gone on behind the scenes at the disarmament conference last week in London. I believe I satisfied him without violating security.

I went to lunch at the Embassy Club as a MAAG guest. They were entertaining Pinky Thompson and his associates. We stopped by the house on the way to the office so Pinky could see "Frowsy" as he calls E., and the puppies. He left a beautiful gift from the Garden Shop in Washington, ran his expert eye over the dogs and approved their condition.

The Ecuadoran Ambassador called on me and we discussed the election.

Professor Taylor Cole, of Duke University, who is making some surveys in Germany, came in. He is a nice fellow, whom I had known in OSS days. His colleague, my friend Calvin Hoover, had given him messages for me.

Lew Fischer, journalist and author, visited me. He returned last night from Poland, where, as he expressed it, all mouths are now wide open. He thinks it impossible for the Russians to restore their

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control there, and considers Poland an obvious bet for the Western countries. He believes Germany should agree to a pact acknowledging the present demarcation line, and as a consequence facilitating the unification of Germany. This is in consonance with Jean Monnet's views on the subject; he hopes to talk to Adenauer in this vein next week.

The Italian Ambassador, Grazzi, called on me. He is never at a loss for a word. He was assured last year by Krupp and Thyssen that German industrialists never again wanted to engage in armament manufacture, and now a large plant is being constructed to turn out 47 mm shells, thereby depriving the Italians of an order they had hoped to receive. He gave the impression of being disappointed and bored. I sought to obtain from him the name of a shirtmaker in Venice, but he holds the haberdashers there in low esteem. He is pleasant and friendly.

The Danish Ambassador, Hvass, representing as doyen the small military allied delegations in Berlin, called to ask whether, following the U. S. Army's cancelation of their commissary privileges as of June 30th, they should expect the axe to fall likewise on their PX amenities and, in his own case, on the flat occupied by his officers in one of our compounds. I shall seek the answers.

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Saturday, August 10, 1957

Office in morning. Helen Richards moved over from Cologne yesterday to stay a couple of days with us.

Played softball with the children this afternoon and took a swim before going with E to the Ecuadoran National Day reception at the Redoute.

Joe Alsop arrived this evening from Paris to spend a few days. Helen, Lin and Henry Tasca, Joe and ourselves dined at home. I sat up late, too late, talking to Joe about nuclear matters, disarmament and many other things. He was in his habitual pessimistic mood, thinking the world is going to hell in a hack.

Sunday, August 11, 1957

Windy, sunny day. Played softball with the children this morning, walked and studied German in the afternoon. The Austrian and Portuguese Ambassadors and their wives, the Trimbles, Mr. Ritchie (wife of the Canadian Ambassador) and Joe had dinner with us. The Chateau Smith-Lafite 1928 was excellent.

Monday, August 12, 1957

Left with David Thomson at 7:23 a.m. for Heidelberg, where first I attended General Hodes' staff conference. The question of coal allocations to the forces, of the revision of the SOF agreement

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on criminal jurisdiction, and some minor matters were brought up. Concerning the first, I said I thought General Carr should accompany Tasca on a call upon Westrick, though I personally doubted a solution would be found before September 15. On the second, I promised to look again at the matter, but expressed an inclination to let that dangerous sleeping dog lie.

General Willems' group gave me an interesting intelligence briefing. Then we lunched, following which I gave tongue for twenty minutes on the current posture, as viewed from the Embassy, of the political campaign.

Our trip down to Heidelberg took three hours and a half; going back it was over four hours. But in each case, we were exactly on schedule. I was pleased to read in the paper that President Eisenhower said he considered George Washington the greatest man who ever spoke the English language, or words to that effect. Lincoln had once been his favorite. As between the two, I much prefer Washington. Although I do not think I would make such a sweeping declaration about him as did the President, I believe he was certainly the greatest man in our own history. Without him, it is doubtful we would have become an independent nation, or, having done so, survived as such without his direction of our Government in its infancy. It is a

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day of sunshine, cloudiness, and muggy breezes. These people, who acquire strength through work, are as industrious on the farms as they are in the factories. Well-tilled fields, neat vegetable gardens, clean barnyards, machinery covered against rain, sleek animals, are as commonplace as the flowers around every well-painted peasant house. How this seemingly docile, domestic, sentimental, animal and child-loving race can be turned into terrible warriors and cruel civilians, capable of slitting an innocent weazand, incinerating a Jew, torturing a gallant foe, standing firm against insuperable military odds, and demonstrating such contradictions of character and behavior is beyond my comprehension. I can imagine their beating the sword into a ploughshare, but find it hard to envisage their attaining an undivided soul - Faust may be in most of them.

Tuesday, August 13, 1957

The Spanish Ambassador, Gonzalo, paid a return call on me this morning. He is off tomorrow for a vacation in his native Basque country. He is a jaunty man, but bored with his post after seven years in Germany. However, since he does not wish to serve outside Europe, and the other big posts in Europe are filled, he expects to remain here indefinitely. I asked whether being Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican was an especially desirable position. His answer was "no."

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Of all assignments, it is the most tedious because of the ceremonial, protocol, religious duties involved, to say nothing of innumerable countrymen demanding to be received by the Pope.

The new South African Ambassador, Uys, came to see me. His family has been engaged in farming for three hundred years without a break. He is a convinced believer in the man of the soil. He seems an open, pleasant, friendly colleague.

Khrushchev is still touring about in East Germany. Yesterday, in conversation with farmers, he described corn as "sausage on a stalk". Not bad.

General Maxwell Taylor, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, called with Nick Ruffner. Taylor is [redacted] handsome, full of charm, with a brilliant war record. One is proud of him.

Joe Alsop interviewed the Chancellor today, and found him unruffled by his strenuous campaign. Cy Sulzberger recently described Adenauer's appearance as being that of an American Cigar Store Indian.

E and I dined at the Ruffner's tonight. The Taylors, Trimbles, Summerfields and others were there. It was genial.

The Chancellor is being bitterly attacked, not only by the Russians, but by many German newspapers and magazines. He is accused of being the tool of Western warmongers, of making reunification impossible by his intransigence on FedRep remaining in NATO,

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of megalomania, of thinking himself the "navel of the world", of converting the democracy into an authoritarian state, and of other political sins. His retaliation to such charges is massive, uncompromising, sarcastic, and at times vindictive.

Wednesday, August 14, 1957

I met a number of lately arrived members of the staff this morning. There is a constant coming and going of personnel in an establishment of this size, and I should get to know as quickly as possible all newcomers.

The French-speaking Chilean Ambassador, Hormazabal, made a return call on me. We deplored the fall in price of copper, which is, of course, of vital consequence to his country. He is an experienced diplomat and seems very amiable.

Nick Ruffner told a drawing-room story last night of the beautiful mistress of a New Yorker, who steadily refused offers from himof gifts of a Cadillac, a sable coat, jewelry and other luxuries. Finally, he asked if there were nothing she craved. "Yes," she answered, "an eight-bladed gold-plated Boy Scout knife." Without reasoning why, he sped off to Tiffany and had the knife fabricated. Months later, he delivered it to her. She expressed her delight and told him to put it in a certain bureau drawer. Upon doing so, he saw dozens of others of similar patterns. "Why in the world did you want this?" he asked.

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She replied, "You see, now I am the rage because I am considered young and beautiful. But these things may be useful to me after I become old and have lost my looks. There is nothing a Boy Scout wouldn't do for such a knife."

This afternoon, I visited Japanese Ambassador TaKeuchi in Bonn. There is a bright number. He thought it a blessing Japan no longer had colonies, Manchurian outposts and the rest. This came up in connection with the French position in Algeria, where he thinks they ought to cut their losses and strive for a sort of federation.

I next went to see the Egyptian Ambassador Razek. He had specialized in economic affairs before going to New York where he remained several years as his country's representative to the UN. His wife passes half the year in Egypt with their sons. Quite rightly, I think, he wants them educated in Egypt. When they were at Browning School in New York, they forgot their Arabic almost entirely. He said some of his friends who had sent their children abroad for long periods found them handicapped upon their return and regarded almost as outsiders. It sounds like Nicky being called "Frenchie" in Washington. I liked Razek. I think he was sincere in saying he was very fond of the United States because of the great kindness he had met with there and for many other reasons. He expressed his intention of talking frankly together about any matters of mutual interest that the future might

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present.

My final visit of the afternoon was to the Iraq Ambassador Suleiman. I found him housed deep in the country, about 45 minutes from Mehlem, in a great pink Louis XV baroque type of dwelling situated in a wonderful park. Lodge gates, huge stables and dependencies completed the baronial atmosphere. He had come upon this place by chance. Finding its appearance inviting, he [redacted] presented himself at the door and asked for permission to wander about the grounds. An elderly German was the owner, and invited the Ambassador to take coffee. Before the afternoon was over, he had acquired by rental a residence, and an absolutely charming one it is, despite sparse and mediocre furnishings.

I enjoyed an hour's conversation with Suleiman more than any I have had since my arrival in Bonn. He must be forty-five to fifty, with no singularity of appearance or any outward indication he is a man of mark. But once he talks, he begins to effervesce, and the breadthsof his interests are soon manifest. Years ago, I had looked into the proposal of installing flood control and irrigation facilities, to bring under cultivation portions of the untilled land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. I found he had been not only Minister of Public Works, but one of the prime figures, if not the dominating one, in the Development Board that directs the program to which is

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devoted 70% of the oil revenues of Iraq. As a former Parliamentarian and head of several ministries, he has acquired what appears to me to be a quite extraordinary knowledge of economic, political, financial, and agricultural - as well as cultural - affairs in the Arab world. He pulled out slides and photographs of work in progress, spoke of the schemes now sponsored by the Development Board, of experiments in reforestation, of the decline in Iraq population from 25 to 7 million, and the potential capacity to support 50 million people, of irrigation having been intensively practiced there five thousand years ago, of the destruction of manuscripts by the Tartars until the Tigris was black with ink or paint, of archaeological research, his visits to the Sheikh of Kuwait to try to induce him to join in exploitation of Arab resources and so forth. He had taken this job as a rest from his real avocation to which he hopes one day to return. I found him fascinating. I asked if he considered the Israeli question negotiable. He answered he thought it insoluble. Without heat and philosophically, he discussed it at length. He cannot foresee a time when any Arab Government could recognize the existence of Israel as a State and remain in office. He spoke of the nostalgia of the refugees for their homeland and their unwillingness to be absorbed elsewhere.

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Thursday, August 15, 1957

With Messrs. Trimble, Tasca and Brown, went over recommendations for aid to Berlin for next fiscal year. We shall advocate a sharp reduction, thereby incurring the wrath of Eleanor Dulles.

At several times during the day, I received new arrivals, fifteen or more from the clerical sections, two from Security and one Assistant Military Attache, Major Burnell. He is fresh from the Army language school at Monterey, California, where he took German lessons during six months for six hours a day, exclusive of home work. Colonel Lassetter, our Military Attache, did the same before he was posted here.

Austrian Ambassador Rotter return-called me.

I went to see the Indonesian Ambassador Zain, whom I find a very cheerful fellow. He says his country is very weak in education and especially in its civil service. They send abroad about 3000 students a year for technical instruction and hope eventually to benefit from their incorporation into government.

David Dulles, Eleanor's son, came to see me. He is bright, observant, well educated, ambitious, unblessed with looks, self-confident. He asked to see Adenauer, but we said we could not arrange it. He has made himself at home here, and wants to use our facilities for his correspondence. We discouraged this. He chased

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von Brentano around and did have a talk with him. He has been for two years at Harvard Law School, and is travelling as a private citizen. I think him somewhat pushing, but perhaps it is only youthful ebullience.

Friday, August 16, 1957

Last night, Mike Handler said he had been impressed by the way Khrushchev had handled himself in Berlin (Handler was there during the entire trip). He said, unlike his conduct in Jugoslavia, where he was on one occasion so drunk he had to be supported to his car, K had been composed, cordial, cold in defending Soviet theses, sympathetic in his approach to small and large audiences, and had conducted himself with the assurance of a Master. Mike was surprised at the absence of the usual strict security precautions; he said he could easily have shot K at almost any moment during his public appearances. He thought his reference to the loss, during the war, both by Mikoyan and himself of their sons, was the first time any Soviet leader had publicly mentioned such a personal matter. Stalin had never referred to the death of his eldest son. The reason for K's icy allusion was to remind the Germans, who were complaining about the non-return of many of their soldiers, that the Russians had not forgotten their own losses at German hands.

Joe Alsop observed that he had been more favorably struck by

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Defense Minister Strauss' personality than by that of any European politician he had met in the past five years. He found him intelligent, dynamic, open, attractive. Mike remarked on the distrust with which he was increasingly viewed in Germany. This could not be ascribed only to those competitors who feared his political ambitions. Champagne flowed freely and Joe was very funny. For some reason, at the end of the evening, he refused to believe that our Berlin Mission was headed by a man named Gufler, and went off to bed muttering: "The improbable Gufler."

I had the usual morning press briefing by Joe Phillips and Bill Bell. This is useful. Zorin has, by a pronouncement yesterday in London, dampened even Stassen's optimism over future progress in the disarmament talks. Zorin demands a relinquishment of unspecified United State's bases, and a withdrawal from Germany of a proportion of all foreign troops. This is in accordance with the hard line taken by Khrushchev in his recent speeches.

I continue to see new additions to the staff. Colonel Richmond, Chief of MAAG's Air Force Section, brought in Lt. Col. Pettibon, Major Harrington, and Captain Kassap.

The SPD orators still struggle with their NATO dilemma. They now say an SPD Government would not give up membership in NATO until and unless a European Security system has been agreed upon.

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The Chancellor has them on the hip in this respect. He has never wavered on the essentiality of NATO membership to Germany. The Federal Republic has already restored and exceeded its old position as the greatest economic power on the Continent (excluding the USSR); it will shortly become the dominant one militarily. Without association with NATO, it would be difficult for it to reach its full political power potential. If that is accomplished, Germany, and particularly a reunified Germany, will be dangerous if it walks alone. But embedded and entangled in European institutions, it could, and one hopes would, devote its forces to peaceful and cooperative endeavors. The alternative conjures up justifiable fears.

This orientation and polarization of the Federal Republic to the democratic West must be accomplished swiftly. The Old Man is its foremost sponsor. If he were removed from the scene, the struggle for the succession might divert these people to other objectives.

We had word today that Pauline and Philippe de Rothschild are motoring through here on their way from Denmark to France and will spend the night with us. We will greet them with [redacted] bottles of Mouton.

Colonel Richmond spoke of the increasing nationalistic attitudes of the German officers with whom he deals professionally. Although polite and correct, they no longer seek advice as freely as they did

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once from the American MAAG members. Consequently, having been out of the game for ten years, and especially in his own field of aviation, he thinks they are unnecessarily committing costly mistakes by relying on their own judgments too exclusively. He senses also a return, in some degree at least, of the arrogance typical of the old officer class. He was a prisoner of war in Germany for twelve months, and has observed these people under varied conditions. He is apprehensive of their future direction.

The SOF negotiations are at a standstill. Almost every Cabinet officer concerned has been away for weeks, electioneering or vacationing. Bill Trimble attended the meeting today, and they decided to recess until at least the latter half of September.

Colonel Dammer, Chief, Army Section, MAAG, introduced three of his new officers, Colonel Dexheimer, Major King, and Lt. Colonel Payne.

Regarding MAAG, it is a shame that Nick Ruffner has not yet been given a third star. He has been a Major General for fourteen years, and is a decided credit to the Army. I suspect if he had gone to West Point instead of to V. M. I. he would be a Lieutenant General.

I toured the USIS labyrinth for an hour and a half with Joe Phillips, and was very favorably impressed by his American and German personnel.

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Henry Stebbins has completed his inspection, and came to say goodby. He is tip-top, and I am confident his report was objective and fair. It is lengthy. I shall have to read it carefully and comment on it.

The Rothschilds and Joe Alsop dined with us. We left Mehlem at 11:09 p. m. for Munich.

Saturday, August 17, 1957

We reached Munich about 8:00 a. m. and were met by Terry and Eddy Page, who took us to their house for breakfast. Barnes and Schaffer picked me up and motored me over to where Allen Dulles is staying. He was in health and vigor. We disposed satisfactorily of the questions that I wished to raise with him, interesting in their nature, complex in their importance.

Terry, E and I went to Nymphenberg. We bought more porcelain candlesticks to add to the eight I had purchased a few weeks ago. They are done from good models and the price, about $7.50 apiece, is reasonable. We went through the Palace, started in the seventeenth century. The entrance hall, with its two stages of windows, a tessellated red and white marble floor, and profuse baroque ornamentation and painting, is magnificent. There is not much furniture, but a few of the Louis XIV pieces are good. King Ludwig I took a fancy to have beautiful women who had been at his court portrayed on canvas. These pictures now

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hang in a small room, perhaps twenty of them. Some are beauties. Only two, Lola Montez and another actress, are said to have been his mistresses.

The Amalienburg was under repair, and we could only peep through the windows. Through a glass one could see the blue and white hunting room, with guncases and alcoves for spaniels, an ingenious plan.

Time permitted only one other excursion. We walked through the Nymphenburg park to Badenburg. This pavilion is enchanting. Its dining room, ornately decorated, is really fit for a hunting king, and the Chinese and Indian wallpapers in the other rooms are very amusing. But the feature is the huge Dutch-tiled sunken swimming bath, the most extravagant of all indoor pools.

We lunched at the Pages with Prince and Princess Adalbert of Bavaria (they live in one of the Nymphenburg appurtenant houses), Dr. and Mrs. Krautz and some individuals from the Consulate.

At the airport, we unexpectedly met Peggy Munster. Paul is shooting in Scotland with Bob Wilson. She had come from Innsbruck - it snowed there yesterday.

Henry Tasca had told the Venetian magnate Franco Marinotti of our proposed trip. The aeroplane floated from Munich over the mountains, descended toward the beautiful plain, and in forty-five

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minutes put us down at Treviso. Signor Chiarini, Marinotti's friend and associate, met us. He is a Tuscan and an organizer, handsome and attractive. He wheedled and cajolled the hard-pressed customs functionaries, placed the baggage and ourselves, Peggy included, in or on his Cadillac, and brought us to Venice, where his motorboat met us.

We reached the Gritti about seven and dined with Marietta and Ronnie, Michael and Anne Tree, and a few others. This was fiesta night; a procession of floats and barges, some spewing music, kept us hanging over balconies until one or two o'clock.

Sunday, August 18, 1957

Walked this morning; hot and sunny. Tourists in their tens of thousands, ditto for pigeons.

Chiarini sought us at one in his motorboat to lunch with Marinotti at the Danieli. Snia Viscosa's Venetian lawyer, and an attractive young Venetian countess constituted the rest of the party. We ate on the roof, whence the view was all-embracing. Marinotti, sixty-six, brimful of ideas though he says he is officially dead, fat and respectable looking, is reputed to love to paint more than to attend to his great business interests. His personality is attractive, he is both witty and profound. One would never suspect he was one of Italy's foremost men of business. We lingered there, over profuse

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helpings of fettuchini with shrimps, and paillard di vitello, until 3:30. I was too lethargic to drudge in the heat of the afternoon through the Sunday crowds, so read quietly until the evening revival.

We met Chiarini in the bar and absorbed Americanos - a drink of bitter Italian Campari stepped up with some fiery alcohol, perhaps gin. He took us by boat to Charlie de Besteguis' Palazzo Labia. This famous palace, acquired, renovated and decorated by the almost equally famous Charlie some years ago, is worthy of its reputation. I was staggered by the immensity of Bestiguis' restoration and furnishing. Tapestries of the finest design and quality, marble polycolored busts galore, old Spanish rugs, Venetian furniture and glass of the best periods, 16th, 17th and 18th century paintings, Charles X and Victorian brass beds, wooden figures from Vaux le Vicomte, trophies from the naval battle of Lepanto, portraits of Doges, Admirals, Procurators, silver and silver gilt, a huge Capo da Monte centerpiece for the banqueting room, lacquer from everywhere and, crowning it all, a hall done entirely by Tiapolo, an artistic marvel, making even the entrance of Nymphenburg seem slightly tawdry. A dozen of liveried servants turned on lights and snuffed candles during this tour.

Elsa Maxwell had met us at the Gritti and accompanied us. At seventy-four, she has achieved the unique in the way of boring conversation. Names of the noted or notorious fall in a cascade during her

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conversation. Everything reminds her of a party she gave, or is to give. First names interlard her reminiscences to a degree that younger people are lost in the maze of her allusions. Poor thing - she prides herself on being the most successful of all social entertainers. No doubt it is true, but one wishes she could settle down to a less febrile conduct. The others were Natasha Paley Wilson, the Russian toast of by-gone times, and an Italian couple, [redacted] pleasant, named Brandolini.

At two o'clock we returned to the squalor of the Gritti.

Monday, August 19, 1957

Saw the sights, which are never-ending. There is a Jacopo Bassano exhibition at the Doge's Palace, and one of Goldini at the Palazzo Grazzi. It is cold today - at least for August - and women are wearing sweaters. We lunched at the Martini on a pasta called Tortello Petroniana, giant scampi, and for E. the never to be refused paillard di vitello. After a siesta we took to the pavements again. Chiarini arrived at eight p.m., and lent us his boat. It deposited the Trees and ourselves at Peggy Munster's for dinner. Her house is on the Giudecca. Eddie Ward, the UK Minister for Air, his daughter, Victor Cunard and Countess de Robilant (one of many) were the other guests. Her place is lovely, with a fine small garden, adjoining Countess Volpi's large house and garden. This Countess Volpi is French, and the mother of a boy born before her marriage to Volpi. I had known her husband-to-be when I

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was a Vice Consul in Rome about thirty years ago, and he was Minister of Finance. He was shrewd and subtle, and was kind to me out of amiability. He had two daughters, whose mother bored him, hence his relaxation elsewhere. Across the small canal from Peggy is Princess Aspasia's house with a seven acre garden. She is the widow of a King of Greece who died after being bitten by a pet monkey. I met her also when I was first in Rome. She was t n beautiful. We had fun at dinner and then viewed the Minister's house, done with ingenuity and taste.

Tuesday, August 20, 1957

I shall long remember this day. We set forth at 10, mounted Ronnie's automobile near the station, and went on tou . Our first stop was to look at the Giorgione in a church at Castelfranco. The sacristan provided field glasses. The result was satisfying, and the picture seemed to confirm its reputation. Saint George i s a young, elegant warrior, the landscape poetic, the Virgin expressionless, the child asleep, the composition and coloring masterly. The church itself is ugly.

From there, we motored to Maser which belongs to Marina Volpi, once married to Ruspoli, andnow to a Milanese or Turinese industrialist. This i s a dream villa, but furnished with objects that must have been specially ordered, for they would be unsaleable in any respectable flea market. Maser is vast and beautiful; apart from its famous frescoes and entrancing architecture, the best feature of it is dozens of birds

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flying in and out of painted boxes in large aviaries.

We lunched at Asolo, beloved of the British, a few of whom still cling to it. Spaghetti and local wine. Freya Stark spends most of the year there with her mother.

Miscellaneous Palladian structures engaged us during the afternoon. Amongst others were the Rozzonico, with magnificent sculpture and guest lodges (like small palaces), the Dolfin, belonging to the Count Dolfin, where the dolphin motif was almost everywhere in evidence. This is a sumptuous place and very interesting, with its numerous statuary. Next we looked at the famous paintings in a church at Cortigliano, and the colonnaded and wonderful brick villa nearby, Capello, now in ruins, all windows spent, used for the storage of hay. Our last stop was at La Malcontenta, the purest of all Palladian, which Bertie Lansburg, Brazilian by birth, redeemed after 120 years of non-occupancy, and restored, with his genius for selection and understatement, to its supremacy as the Queen of the Brenta. He found it whitewashed and had its frescoes bared. The way the great painters such as Tiepolo, Veronese and others expended their talents and time painting in fresco to adorn villas of the Veneto is remarkable, and is only excelled by the almost unerring style of Palladio, the architect's architect.

During the day we were never out of sight of the Veneto plain

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and mountains in the background. After the discovery of new routes to the Orient and the crescent strength of the Turks had clearly foreshadowed the decline of Venetian prosperity, the rich aristocrats began to invest in these rich and fruitful lands and build country houses to which they could resort via their favorite element, water.

I despair of doing anything serious in this atmosphere of spells and enchantment. The German grammar I cart about remains unopened. Thick pamphlets on United States foreign policy lie unread. Syria went Communist last night or this morning; the gondola traffic is unaffected. These people lead a life apart. They have seen everything, they are reconciled to everything, they repent of nothing. When the last Doge was deposed by Napoleon, he handed his symbolic cap to a servant, observing: "Ishall not need this any more." Unemployment is [redacted] large; but the inhabitants would rather endure misery here than accept work elsewhere. Who can blame them?

Wednesday, August 21, 1957

We went to the Palazzo Grassi this morning to see the Goldoni exhibition, [redacted] organized by Chiarini, financed by Marinotti. Chiarini guided us through, and Hoytie Wiborg joined us. One commenced with the birth of the Commedia dell Aete, Pantaleone, Harlequin, and the rest, playing in the streets and squares, and progressed to the finished art of Goldoni, whose work flowered as Venice decayed.

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We went with the Trees in the afternoon to the Island of San Giorgio. Tasca had given me a letter to Count Cini; he is at Taormina but telephoned his secretary to take us around that singular enterprise.

Cini had daughters and one son, Giorgio, who was expected to inherit his large fortune. The young man was killed in a plane accident (I think as he was meeting or parting from Merle Oberon). The father was wild with grief, and conceived the idea of this splendid memorial.

The facade of the church at San Giorgio was designed by Palladio; its interior has the finest carved choir stalls one can imagine. Adjoining it, was a vast monastery, with cloisters and courtyards; beyond was garden, grass and trees. I don't know when the degeneration of all this beauty began, but during the Austrian occupation (Napoleon had already looted the best pictures) its ruin was accelerated by troops quartered there. In 1950, the largest buildings were still used as barracks for an Italian artillery unit. Most people, no matter how rich, would have quailed before the prospect of what must have seemed an almost hopeless task of restoration. But Cini carried it through in four or five years, and the work is now almost completed. Trade schools, conference rooms for international gatherings, guest quarters for distinguished visitors, libraries with collections dealing with Venice and the Veneto, pictures, drawings, a naval school where several hundred children of seamen are educated and instructed in the ways of ships, an open air

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theatre, indoor concert and movie halls, roomsfor fifty monks (a single corridor in the old monastery was 125 meters long), and much else is embraced and managed in this little Paradise, a few minutes distant from the Doges' palace.

Marietta (she is very beautiful) and Ronnie dined with us at the Martini; they had contributed much to our delight in Venice.

Thursday, August 22, 1957

We got up at 6:15 this morning. The day was brilliant, life on the canals was astir. Marinotti's motorboat took us to the Lido airfield, and we were sailing along toward Milan by 8:30. Andre de Staercke met us there in his car. We went to the Sforza-Visconti Castle, scene of so much bloodshed, repository of so much art. The collections, particularly those of sculpture and tapestries, lately arranged, are the best placed I have almost ever seen. The stronghold itself, surrounded by the most prosperous city in Italy, with its tragic and stirring history, deserves a long visit. In it, plastered or painted over for several hundred years, is a ceiling by Leonardo da Vinci, done for the marriage of Beatrice d'Este, and the last work of Michelangelo, bought a few years ago in Rome.

Afterwards, we went to see Leonardo's Last Supper. Memory is treacherous, but I thought it in better condition than when I had seen it thirty-seven years ago. During the war, the chapel for which it was

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painted was heavily bombed. The fresco was partially protected by scaffolding, but suffered from rain and dampness. It was treated with great care, I believe under the solicitous attention of Berenson, and retouched. Today, the colors are dim but each Apostle is in expressive motion.

We lunched at Gianninis, and took a bus to the Malpensa Airport, far - about 50 kilometers - from the city. The flight to Nice, on a Vickers-Viscount, only lasts forty-five minutes. It has been very hot today, and the illusion of coolness on sighting the Mediterranean was refreshing.

Ethel Fowler met us and we motored out to Cap Ferrat, where she and her sister-in-law (Harold Fowler's widow) have rented the delightful Villa La Primavera from an English family named Phillips. It is right on the sea, and one swims from the rocks. Lady Birley, the widow of Sir Oswald Birley, the famous English portrait painter, is also staying there. She is Irish, was a great beauty, and still is very handsome with lots of charm. We all dined together.

Friday, August 23, 1957

It rained hard all day - the first time for weeks. Elsie Woodward and Hamish Erskine came to lunch. The weather was too inclement for walking or swimming. We went to dinner with the Lichtensteins. Prince Ferdinand is a Lothario of about fifty-five, intelligent, and said to be spoiled. He is a fastidious host. His sister owns Josephofer and other

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excellent Moselle properties. His wife Dumpy (Oelrichs) is one of the most attractive of people, and I was delighted to see her again.

Saturday, August 24, 1957

Sunshine has returned. At noon Elsie stopped for us and we went to Edward Molyneux' new house in the hills near Biot. Like everything with which he concerns himself, it is a miracle of great taste. Surrounded by a terraced farm of forty acres, mostly devoted to raising flowers for the market or for perfume distillation, it is a perfect place. He sold his wonderful picture collection to Ailsa a couple of years ago, but has since brought together an intriguing new assortment by living painters.

On the way back, we stopped at Villefranche to see the Chapel frescoed by Jean Cocteau. It is very good indeed, his designs imaginative, his execution brilliant, flowing and severe.

Swam in the blue water, unplagued by jelly fish lately common and annoying here.

Willie Maugham came over before dinner. He is eighty-five, stammers more than he used to, but is in a remarkable state of physical preservation and intellectual alertness. He has just sold Of Human Bondage to the movies for a price said to be almost one million dollars. Of all things, it is to be made into a musical comedy!

Ethel lent me Francis Carmody's little treatise on how Lord Oxford

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certainly wrote the plays and sonnets bearing Shakespeare's name. I must read the source books on which he bases his argumentation. I also read Jacqueline de Caraman-Chimay's life of La Veuve Clicquot. Well written, and a deserved tribute to that fabulous old lady.

We dined with Anne and Charlie Munroe. He is eighty-five, and as contented as he is rich. They have a large and gaudy villa, abominably furnished with a wonderful location and view. The Lichensteins, Margaret Case, Rene Bouche, Ethel, Erskine, the Winstons, Lady Kenmore (once Tommy Hitchcock's and my landlady when we rented her charming Lee's Place house in London), and others were there. Charlie told me he almost died last winter of asthma, an ailment from which he had never previously suffered. He thought it might have been induced by his having taken a treatment of De Bogomoletz' rejuvenating shots.

Sunday, August 25, 1957

Beautiful day. Swam but not far out as the Meduses were drifting about. Their sting is not only painful but the resultant rash lasts a long time. We lunched at home, and in the afternoon went over to Enid Kenmore's villa, which has just been rented for two weeks to Mary Lasker. Mary arrived last night with Anna Rosenberg. This house is really beautiful. It was damaged by bombing during the war, but has

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been restored. It is huge, with wonderfully arranged gardens, salt water swimming pool, loggias, pergolas, grapefruit and lemon trees, cypresses, eucalyptus, a tennis court, tea houses, water views of the rarest perspectives, superbly furnished by Lady Kenmore and her son, Rory Cameron, and as a dressed up place as good as Edward Molyneux' undressed one.

Monday, August 26, 1957

We left the hospitable Fowlers and Rhoda Birley most regretfully, this morning, to take the Air France 9:30 plane to Paris. We met Rene Pleven and some other French friends in the airport. Rene looked well, and is [redacted] pleased over the vote in the French Parliament ratifying the Common Market and Euratom Treaties, for which he had effectively and frequently spoken.

It is a two and a half hour flight from Nice to Orly. We had expected to be in Orly only half an hour while transferring to a Lufthansa plane for Duesseldorf. Unfortunately, it had been delayed crossing the Atlantic, so we were shifted to a Lufthansa Convair and delivered at Frankfurt, an unwelcome deviation from schedule. There we waited vainly for a transfer plane, and finally went by Swiss Air to Duesseldorf. I lost a bag in transit somewhere. It was not a good day. Elim and David met us at Duesseldorf, and we reached home at 7:30, so we could have crossed the Atlantic in the same time.

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Tuesday, August 27, 1957

I had a long briefing this morning by the scientists attached to Tracy Barnes in Frankfurt. I was [redacted] impressed by their estimate of location of sites, number and size of tests, of development of mining and other factors connected with nuclear fission in the Soviet Union and satellites.

Col. Kilborn, who is being transferred to the United States, introduced Col. Fred Miller, his replacement here as Air Attache.

Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, is spending several days here. We discussed the possibility of bringing some of the Museum's collections to Germany for show next year. I do not know whether this will prove practicable, but it is one of the few establishments in America rich in modern German painting. d'Harnoncourt has a sister married to an East Prussian. They were locked up in a Russian internment camp in Siberia for nine years. He is a former diplomat and, upon his liberation, had a nervous breakdown which apparently will continue indefinitely.

We went to O'Shaughnessy's for a lunch he gave as a farewell to the Hefners. I talked to Frank about the Inspectors' recent report, which he feels goes too far in aattempting to make this mission conform in all respects to the pattern established elsewhere for diplomatic missions. Our position is different since so many of the organizational

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problems reflect conditions in a country only lately become sovereign.

Dr. Ernst Friedlander of the Atlantik Bruecke called on me to settle details about the dinner his organization is giving at the Petersberg this Friday. I last met him in Venice on the occasion of the journalists' meeting in connection with EDC.

I went to see von Brentano this afternoon about a matter which arose [redacted] during my absence, and setn the following telegram to the Department:

BEGIN QUOTE

Chancellor is away campaigning. I called on FonMin this afternoon and expressed our Govt's concern and displeasure over information that law this regard would not be submitted as promised to Bundestag special session August 29.

Von Brentano said he had discussed this with Chancellor yesterday and it had also been subject of Cabinet consideration in last few days following its rejection for inclusion on the agenda as Adenauer had requested, by CDU floor leader Dr. Krone. Krone reported CDU could not afford to raise this politically controversial issue before election; opposition was waiting for opportunity to exploit to its advantage any such attempt by CDU.

Moreover, Krone observed the negative vote of only five deputies would be necessary to prevent consideration of the law in three readings.

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Consequently, Chancellor and FonMin express their regrets and awareness unfavorable reaction which will probably ensue in Washington.

However, they have decided there will be no interruption of payments. The Minister of Finance can make 25% available with the consent of the Bundestag appropriations committee. The latter was confidentially consulted by the Chancellor, such permission has been granted, and the Cabinet so instructed. When the new Bundestag convenes, this law will be one of the first posed for its consideration.

In view of above, I do not believe further argumentation or representations would be productive. END QUOTE

Henry Tasca is still having personnel troubles and is dissatisfied with the recommendation in the Inspectors' report to eliminate the post of Minister for Economic Affairs when Tasca himself is eventually transferred from here. Since there is such a minister in London, Paris, Tokyo and no doubt elsewhere, it would seem to me important to maintain the position here where contact on a high level with the political governors of this booming economy is certainly as desirable as it would be in any other post in the world.

Wednesday, August 28, 1957

Bernard Lamb, a retired investment banker now prominent in the Republican National Committee as a technician on election

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management and trends, came to call on me. He has been in Germany for some days on the invitation of Mr. Heck, whose position in the CDU corresponds to that of Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Heck had met Lamb in the United States and was much impressed by the work he did in connection with the Eisenhower campaigns. Lamb's arrival here aroused bitter attacks on the part of the SPD against the CDU for introducing an element of American intervention onto the German scene. Far greater importance has been attached by the papers here to Lamb's visit and to his prominence at home than would seem justified. He is a pleasant searcher-after-the-truth politician, if there be any such thing, and is intensely concerned over such affairs as how to get out a big vote on election day, the techniques appropriate to that process, and other mysteries of his trade. I think he might be said to be an amateur political scientist. He has handled himself well in press conferences and disavowed with utmost sincerity any intention on his part to favor any particular party in the Federal Republic. Today he will see the organizer of the SPD whom he said had also, during a visit to invited him to come here.

The Peruvian Ambassador Lanata-Coudy made a return call on me this morning. He has just received news of his transfer to the Vatican. As a young Secretary, he twice served there and welcomes

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the assignment, although he says there is very little to do except to attend numerous ceremonial functions.

Mr. Harrach, Pan American representative in Bonn, came to see me. He is a Hungarian and is trying to build up PAA's business in Germany. I promised to take one of their planes the next time I go home, provided the schedule is satisfactory at that time.

Harry Schwartz and I reviewed the present status of the disarmament conference in London. Zorin has delivered a blast against the Allied proposals and, for the time being, the outlook for substantial progress is bleak. It may be the Russians will throw the whole thing into the General Assembly where a babel of voices would probably bog it down.

The Liberian Ambassador Cooper called on me. He has had no home leave for years, since every time he is on the point of taking off they assign him for temporary duty to the UN and count this against his leave. He has a rubber plantation in his own country and says many foreign firms are now successfully operating there.

John Leacacos of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, came to talk to me about the present German political situation. After twelve years of service abroad, he will return before long to Cleveland to carry on his career with the paper by which he has been employed all his lifetime.

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Irving Rossi came in with a German business associate, Dr. Knapp, president of one of the largest machinery manufacturers in this country. Irving, with his usual ingenuity, has been mixed up recently in various successful German enterprises and has, I gather, made a good deal of money out of them. His long experience in manufacturing and financial activities in Poland and Germany between the two World Wars stands him now in good stead. He wants to buy a horse here for his daughter who, like himself, is [redacted] fond of fox hunting. I advised him to try the Trachner stables.

Robert Kranick, newly arrived and assigned to the Economic Section, came to see me. He has recently been at the War College and seems [redacted] alert and knowledgeable.

About eight of us went to dinner tonight at the Soviet Ambassador's where we were entertained by the Ambassador and Madame Smirnow and some twelve members of their staff. They live in a house formerly occupied by Bérard, Deputy to Francois-Poncet, when the latter was High Commissioner and Ambassador here. It occupies a beautiful situation but cannot be said to be attractively furnished, since it resembles a large airline waiting room divided into segments. Smirnow, as usual, was [redacted] cordial and agreeable, as is his wife, an expert on children. He speaks excellent German but no English, and she converses in German, broken with French phrases, and vice versa. As is always

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I went to see the Australian Ambassador Shaw. He has just returned from a vacation in Italy. He says Australia is [redacted] anxious to increase the flow of German immigration. They are taking in about 70,000 Hollanders a year and altogether last year accepted 115,000 immigrants. The greatest pressure comes from Southern Italians. He believes any hope for [redacted] early German reunification [redacted] is [redacted] chimerical. The Russians will only move when it suits their settled purposes and at present would never assent to reunification unless the West in effect surrendered the NATO alliance and the armament of Western Germany to them. We talked about the disarmament conference in London; the Allied position will be finally presented today, meanwhile Zorin, the Russian delegate, has declared the proposals made to date [redacted] unacceptable.

I next called on the Argentine Ambassador Labougle. He was a chief of mission from 1919 to 1942 when he resigned because of his opposition to Peron. He was Ambassador in Berlin in the late 30s and saw a good deal of Hitler, von Ribentrop and especially von Papen. He was a good friend of Hugh Wilson. After Peron was ousted, his Government asked him to come here for a short time and organize its mission in Bonn. He has been applying himself to that task for about a year, but he has now resigned and shortly is going home. He is 74 or 75 and wishes to be free to participate in politics. He says

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Argentina is still in a distressing economic and financial position because the pressures built up under Peron have to date made it impossible to enact the reforms necessary there. I liked him and am sorry he is leaving.

Friday, August 30, 1957

Mike Handler came to see me this morning. He has just been on tour with Chancellor Adenauer. He reports the Chancellor's vitality and zest as remarkable, and thinks he has made an effective campaign, largely based on American foreign policy being a correct one. He tells his audiences the Germans do not amount to much in the modern power complex.

Capt. Hugh P. Webster, U. S. Navy Shipbuilding representative for Europe, came to see me with his relief, Captain Victor B. Cole, and Captain Johnson, MAAG Navy representative.

Wayne Hays, Democratic Congressman from Ohio, was here today on one of his frequent trips. He is looking into foreign building operations and USIS affairs. Emboldened by Proxmire's win over Kohler in Wisconsin, Hays thinks he may run against Bricker for the Senate next year. He says many of Rooney's views on foreign affairs and especially on the State Department are colored by advice he receives from old Fritz Larkin. I can think of no more unwise counsel, unless it be that from Hays himself.

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Early this evening E and I crossed the street to say goodby to the de Margeries who have been transferred. Christian is Counselor at the French Embassy and is keen-witted like all the members of his family. We are very sorry to see them go.

Eric Warburg came to spend the night with us, and he and I went at 7 o'clock to a dinner at the Petersberg given for me by the Atlantik Bruecke. This is an organization of Germans, the Chairman of which is Ernst Friedlander, who occupy themselves in the useful work of aiding good relations between Americans and Germans. It has a counterpart organization in the United States in which the McCloys are active. The whole membership is composed of leading bankers, industrialists, journalists, and the Rector of the University of Hamburg.

There were about fourteen at the dinner, presided over by Friedlander. One was an attractive woman, Countess Marion Dönhoff. She writes a weekly column on foreign affairs for a Hamburg paper. She left her family's large East Prussian estate on horseback the day before the Russians arrived there, and rode, unaccompanied, 1200 kilometers until she found refuge somewhere near Bonn. The trip took six weeks; she and the horse lived off the country. I am told that the Russians destroyed the castle and burned its contents. It was famous for its Gobelin tapestries, furniture and objects of art.

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I discoursed lengthily on disarmament, the necessity of coupling the cessation of tests with a cut-off of manufacture of nuclear materials for war purposes, the essentiality of control and inspection, and so forth. There was a multitude of questions and answers, all [redacted] interesting, with not a dope in the audience.

Eric and I talked, after coming home with Elim, of our experience together during the Sicilian campaign. It seems so long ago, and I had never met him since. He went on from there to ever higher and higher assignments in the interrogation of German prisoners. He was the first to examine Goering, whose first wife, a Swede, had been a friend. He described Goering as [redacted] shrewd and excessively vain, a really dangerous man, coarse, brutal, full of vitality, with an insatiable taste for acquiring beautiful - or what seemed to him to be so - art objects.

Saturday, August 31, 1957

Warburg left early in the morning. Last evening Ronnie Tree [redacted] arrived by car from Munich. Elim and David Thomson came out to plan for our representation at Mayor Suhr's funeral on Tuesday in Berlin. This sympathetic official died last night of leukemia - he had been ailing for months, even years. We hope to get the loan of an aircraft from General Everest, and I shall ask President Heuss, Messrs. Adenauer and Ollenhauer, and the British and French

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Ambassadors to ride with me.

E : I took the train from Mehlem at 2:30 for Wiesbaden. There tu ndell Blanckes met us, and we went to the residence of Minister President Zinn of Hesse for tea. He is an SPD leader, and we found him and his wife, the State Secretary, and others cordial and entertaining. He [redacted] fought on the Eastern Front during the war, and thought the Russian soldiers in every respect formidable. Their weapons were less refined than the German ones, and for that reason more effective under battle conditions, where snow, mud, sand fouled up the more intricate German materiel.

The Blanckes then took us over to Frankfurt to attend the diplomatic reception prior to tomorrow's opening of the Frankfurt Fair. There was an hour of speeches, then [redacted] music, before we fell upon the vast array of edibles presented on huge buffet tables. By this time I was hungry enough to down [redacted] quantities of smoked eel, smoked salmon, galantine of chicken, several kinds of salad and a basket of fruit. The Germans are great providers and mighty eaters. Seated next to the Soviet Ambassadress, we consumed a good lot of Moselle, drinking to her favorite toast of "peace".

We spent the night with the hospitable Blanckes. The Consul General's residence is adequate, and has a particularly good garden. Unfortunately, it is only held on lease. Wendell has had much

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experience in the East; his last post was Laos. He thinks American aid and support can still for a time prevent Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and some of the others from going Communist, but is doubtful of their being able indefinitely to sustain their independence against their powerful neighbors. We are buying time, but their real hope of remaining free would seem to lie in the possible change of imperialistic policies on the part of Russia and China.

E [redacted] visited Lynn Johnson at the Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden. She was doing well after her severe operation. We all miss her a lot.

Sunday, September 1, 1957

Starting at ten o'clock, we went, in diplomatic array, through most of the pavilions at the Frankfurt Fair. It was a good exhibition. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union displayed their products, but Holland, Spain, Ireland, Pakistan, Tunisia, Italy and several other countries, including Poland and Hungary, were participants. At twelve-thirty, we gathered in the Palm Garden with hundreds of other spectators, for cocktails.

We lunched on the train and found Ronnie and Josephine Forbes at the house - she [redacted] arrived this afternoon from London. Ronnie is to get off at seven tomorrow morning, and hopes to make Paris by evening. He has been a close friend for thirty-five years, and I

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love him.

Monday, September 2, 1957

Raining hard this morning, so I can not go trout-fishing on the Ahr, as I had expected to do on this Labor Day holiday. Instead, I addressed myself to the voluminous Inspectors' report on our post, and have prepared criticisms of a few of its recommendations in the following memorandum:

BEGIN QUOTE

I have read this voluminous, conscientious and excellent report with great interest. My personal comments upon it are relatively brief. The Embassy report will be submitted within the thirty-day deadline.

I anticipate no insuperable difficulties in putting into effect the measures necessary to carry out the majority of its recommendations. However, in certain particulars, I would hope that the Department would consider the postponement, alteration, or even the cancellation of proposed changes in existing practices.

The most important recommendations are summarized under 5(a) - Organization. Paragraphs 3, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 therein give rise to no difficulties in implementation, and the necessary orders to carry out their intent will be issued.

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I should like to deal with the other paragraphs out of order.

3. The recommendation to set up third country procurement as a separate unit - not part of the General Services organization - would, I am advised, require more money and staff than as presently conducted. This recommendation should be reviewed.

7. If a Budget and Fiscal branch of the Administrative Section is to be established there is no objection, provided this is done gradually and not by one fell fiat.

4. As to eliminating the word "Director" and describing the present "Executive Director" as Administrative Officer", I would not object strongly to this, provided that the equivalent positions in Paris and London are so designated. Nevertheless, it does seem proper to mention that students of German official terminology and custom consider the title "Administrative Officer" almost meaningless from a prestige standpoint in this country, whereas the word "Director" is, like "Doctor" or "Professor", one denoting a certain standing in the civil service appropriate to the functions entrusted to its bearer.

5. The dropping of the word "Deputy" seems to me open to serious objections. Though undoubtedly overused in Government departments in Washington, as well as in the field, it has a useful significance in Germany. It is all very well to assign specific tasks

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to the second ranking officer in a section but, at the same time, he must be prepared, at any time, to take over the policy direction and representation of his section. Moreover, in transacting business with a German governmental agency, it is convenient to have a person in our organization readily identifiable by a commonly recognized appellation. To dwell further on the first point, it should be remembered that, apart from the replacement necessary when the Chief of a division is ill or on home leave, absences from Bonn in the course of duty in a country as large and diversified, politically and economically, as the Federal Republic, are unavoidably frequent as regards the head of a division. In the absence of a better title, I respectfully urge the continuance of the deputy and his functions of substitution.

2. The recommendation is made that there be only one ministerial position in the Embassy, namely that of the Deputy Chief of Mission. This would occur automatically in the present Bonn establishment, if the recommendation in paragraph 1 were adopted. Therefore, I shall deal with paragraph 2 in my comments on paragraph 1.

1. I am fully alert to the debasement of titles in our own, as well as other foreign services. The spectacle, a few years ago, in Paris, of United States Ambassadors, Ministers, and Special Representatives with courtesy ranks, is one long to be remembered without pleasure or pride. But once the original sin was committed of

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elevating even the tiniest of missions to the dignity of Embassies, it is somewhat in the nature of compounding the sin to strike off the heads of all with one exception who might be denominated Ministers.

The post of Deputy Chief of Mission, with the rank of Minister, is too well established in diplomatic procedure for its importance to be diminished, in the eyes of the foreign offices or public in Europe, because another or others are also called "Minister". There is only one Deputy Chief of Mission, and he changes his title to that of "Charge d'Affaires" when the Ambassador is not present.

Although the recommendation affecting the elimination of the ministerial title in the Bonn Embassy now conferred upon the head of the Economic Section is not to be operative until the actual incumbent is transferred, the principle should be examined at this time.

To begin with, the opposite number of this officer in Paris and London is presently, I believe, called by this same name. I assume a similar situation exists in Tokyo. I suspect it would be difficult to argue, in view of the tremendous financial and economic importance of the Federal Republic, that the duties of officers in any other American Embassy are, in this field, of greater significance. If there is to be no Economic Minister in Bonn, there should be none elsewhere. Other Governments use this designation; for instance, the recently assigned British officer in charge of economic affairs

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here has the rank of Minister.

But this is not all. The Germans are a very protocol and rank conscious people; many humorous observations on this characteristic have been made. The American officer in charge of Economic Affairs deals at Cabinet level on matters of mutual interest to our two countries. If he is clad in humbler hierarchical garb, I surmise the Deputy Chief of Mission or the Ambassador will have to maintain some of the contacts of which, to date, he has relieved them. The same reflection would apply to his interchanges with German professional and industrial leaders, many of whom seem to cherish the suffix of "Doctor" above any corporate distinction. They may, in this connection, be a curious people, but I doubt the wisdom of not meeting them on their own rank-conscious ground, and certainly not before we have simplified our nomenclature, in like manner, in other European capitals.

So much for comments on specific organizational recommendations.

I should like to make a general reflection, founded, I admit, on very brief service in Bonn, upon the Inspectors' Report. Quite commendably, they seek to bring about uniformity between practices here and at other posts.

The legacy of the occupation past is still heavy in Germany. It has been much reduced, and this process can be continued. But, to

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expect a normalcy of operations here in the near future, in the sense prevailing perhaps in Brazil, Italy, England, or France, is to ask the impossible and probably the undesirable.

The relationship between the Federal Republic and the United States is not itself a normal one. The United States still exercises certain authorities stemming from occupation date, and is under international obligations to do so. Germany continues divided. Our armed forces no longer are occupation troops, but they are more free from German governmental interference than are our troops elsewhere in Europe - viz. the whole affair of status of forces, requisitioned facilities, Berlin garrison, etc.

Moreover, here and there throughout the country are scattered "Little Americas", with their own housing, amusements, schools, churches, stores, clubs, liquor, and so on, almost exempt from any foreign encroachment or supervision. Their affairs are, in the last analysis, handled by the Embassy and/or our Armed Forces. When a question arises needing reference to the Federal Government, the Embassy represents the interests of the Armed Forces.

I could multiply instances to demonstrate that this situation is not normal. I wish it were, but it will not become so by amending our own organizational chart to conform with those adopted elsewhere. We should steadfastly proceed toward this goal, but we cannot reach it by

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a leap and a bound into the dark.

I am personally as tired as anyone of hearing the cliche, "The Germans are not like any other people". No people are like any other, and perhaps the dynamic Teutons least of all. But conditions in Germany are not like those anywhere else, and unlikely to be so for a long time to come. We must recognize that fact, and live in that atmosphere. This means a departure in some respects from an administrative norm. In any criticism of the practices of this establishment, present or future, I believe it only fair for this peculiarity to be weighed and evaluated before innovations are instituted.

In regard to criticism of past administrative practices here, I think it should be borne in mind that the American High Commissioner had almost the power once exercised by Roman pro-consuls, that he was generously supplied through separate appropriations, that a reduction, with the assumption of sovereignty by the Federal Republic, in this huge bureaucracy involved every manner of personnel problem. The shrinkage effected has been notable in view of the complexity of the operation; a sudden starvation diet might have been fatal to the patient. END QUOTE

Josephine, E, the children and I went to see Schloss Bruhl this afternoon. This country castle constructed in a Louis XV baroque manner about 1735 with gardens said to have been landscaped by

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Le Notre, is impressive. Some of its baroque interiors, the play of fancy in stucco work, the charming over-door paintings of dogs and game, the delft tile treatment of almost every room on the first floor, the free use of gaudy marbles, are entertaining and gay. There is little furniture, and what there is is uninteresting. There are small oil paintings of favorite falcons; they are delightful.

Tuesday, September 3, 1957

After a morning at the office, I left for Berlin to attend the funeral of Governing Mayor Suhr. The Air Force [redacted] provided us with a Convair from Frankfurt, and we made the trip in about half an hour. We had on board President Heuss, Chancellor Adenauer, Federal Minister for Post and Telecommunications Ernst Lemmer, Dr. Heinrich Krone, the British Chargé M. S. Williams, the French Chargé Christian de Margerie, and Miss Wellington.

The ceremonies took place in front of the City Hall. The square was jammed with people and there were hundreds of wreaths. There were many speeches including one by Herr Ollenhauer. He sat on the platform with the widow. He is a [redacted] pleasant man but unimpressive in appearance. The Chancellor was seated in the front row, on the pavement, and it must have been somewhat distressing to Ollenhauer, in view of the imminence of the election, to have all cameras turned on the Chancellor. The habit of photography here appears to be as

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ingrained as it is at home; throughout the funeral ceremonies there was a constant flashing of light bulbs and surging back and forth of photographers.

There was no religious service but dirge-like music.

After the speeches, a cortege was formed and we all proceeded slowly by automobile to the cemetery. The streets were lined with people on both sides from the City Hall to the cemetery for miles. After the coffin passed through the burial gates, we all dispersed. I returned to the airport with Gufler. One does not go long in this country without eating. Upon our arrival at Templehof we found a small room had been put aside for the entertainment of our party with sandwiches, hot dogs, potato salad and brandy. We managed to get our guests aboard where they were served coffee and doughnuts. We came back in a C-54 since the Convair had developed engine trouble and was [redacted] detained at Templehof for inspection. There will be a big fight over the naming of a new Governing Mayor of Berlin.

Wednesday, September 4, 1957

Ruffner brought in Colonel Eaker, Chief of a team from the Army Inspector General's office, who will consume a good deal of MAAG time in questions.

Henry Fitz-Randolph, an Englishman, employed in a local

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German bank, author of a genealogy of the Randolph family in England and the United States, bespoke my assistance for his researches into Virginia material. I recommended him to Sam Bemiss, President of the Virginia Historical Society.

The Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Muench, paid me a return call. We covered much conversational ground. This prelate [redacted] is vastly [redacted] cordial, and we have quite a lot of fun together.

Daniel J. Flood, Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, spent an hour with me. I was delighted to see him again.

The Argentine Ambassador Labougle chattered away in French, preparatory to saying goodby to Germany. He is returning home next week.

Tonight, we had Dr. Francesco Marinotti and his son Paolo, Henry Tasca, Ethel Fowler and Josephine Forbes for dinner. We had hoped to get the Jimmy Dunns and their granddaughter to join us, but they were delayed coming up from Munich. Marinotti is a hard-bitten character, forceful, and with considerable Italian conviviality. We thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

Thursday, September 5, 1957

Robert Wetzel, a study grantee at Bonn University, introduced by Adlai Stevenson, spent a half-hour with me. His learning is prodigious, and he talks like a cataract. He is most engaging, and I hope

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Clements, the Guflers, and Ethel Fowler. Josephine Forbes left us yesterday.

This afternoon, I skirmished with papers. Had a meeting with George Williamson, a correspondent of the Wall Street Journal.

We had various Kinsky refugee counts and countesses for drinks. They take their great misfortunes and losses philosophically.

Feel I'm coming down with a devastating cold, grippe, sore throat and fever.

Mrs. Ransom's son met with a bad accident in a gymnasium bout, and is in the hospital.

Saturday, September 7, 1957

Ethel and E went to the Schotts for lunch. I stayed at home in the grip of what threatens to be a major cold.

Sunday, September 8, 1957

Caution has been ineffective. Had a high fever last night and will spend the day in bed. A German doctor came to see me this afternoon and prescribed a new "wonder drug" from which I obtained immediate, even if it prove to be only temporary, relief.

Mildred and Bob Bliss arrived in the late afternoon from Paris, via Frankfurt whence Blancke had sent them on by car.

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Monday, September 9, 1957

Stayed at home today and studied German more diligently than at any time since my arrival here.

David Thomson brought ou' _e week-end telegrams. None required immediate action.

I went down to dinner tonight. We had the Blisses, Ethel Fowler, Couve de Murville, the Christopher Steels, Elim, the Grubens and Mrs. Shott (Bill is ill with flu). We also had some magnums of 1945 Clos Vougeot. It is a magnificent wine but not yet fully matured.

Tuesday, September 10, 1957

Mr. Nordness, who is to replace Joe Phillips on October 1, came to see me this morning. He is returning to Rome in a few days to make his arrangements for removal.

Elmer Staats, Executive Officer of OCB, is here to discuss procedures and effectiveness of inter-agency coordination within Country Teams and to solicit suggestions how OCB can contribute thereto. He is visiting London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna and Rome as well as this post. I have known him many years and regard him as [redacted] competent.

The Pakistan Ambassador, Rahim, made his return call on me today. He has a high opinion of Nehru's intellectual capacities

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and a [redacted] low one of his judgment and morality as a politician. As usual, the question of Kashmir played a considerable part in his conversation. Also, he thinks that Nehru cast himself in a somewhat sinister role in connection with the Suez affair and is desirous of keeping the East and the West at odds with each other. He also attributes to Nehru far-reaching designs to impose Indian suzerainty on Ceylon and Indonesia.

Professor Hajo Holborn is winding up his tour of observation in Germany this week and going home. He believes the CDU will form a new government, either as a result of obtaining a majority of seats in the Bundestag, or else via a coalition.

Representative Gavin (R-Pa.) of the House Armed Services Committee, called on me with his Escort Officer, Lt. Col. Woodyard, Col. Lassetter and General Summerfelt. He had been briefed by the MAAG people on his chief subject for investigation, namely, the build-up of the German armed forces. With me he launched forth on Pennsylvania politics and delivered a tirade against what he calls Harold Stassen's desire to become Governor or U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Marjoribanks, new British Economic Minister, came to see me. [redacted] knew him when he was stationed at Luxembourg as part of the British delegation to the Coal and Steel Community. He

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is a fine fellow, and I am pleased he is to be here.

A film was shown this afternoon in the projection room downstairs displaying excerpts from campaign films and documentary pieces, moving pictures, radio and television shows, of the SPD and CDU campaigns. It lasted for an hour and was instructive and at times amusing. By far the most impressive portion of it was a television interview with the Chancellor [redacted] broadcast in Germany several nights ago. I thought it [redacted] effectively done, and Adenauer a master at handling such a propaganda device.

Dr. Oscar Weigert, once a fairly high official in the German Ministry of Social Affairs before emigrating first to Turkey and then to the United States, called on me with Irwin Tobin. He is now an American citizen and a Special Consultant to the Secretary of Labor since his retirement. He thinks Adenauer is certain to win, and hopes after the campaign [redacted] the SPD will discard its present foreign policy platform and ally itself definitely with U. S. and NATO policies.

E left for Paris tonight to settle up the last of our Versailles commitments. Ethel Fowler is going at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning to Wahn Airport to catch a plane for Madrid. The Blisses left at noontime for Sweden.

Each day there seems to be some question which needs to be

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settled between the U. S. and the Federal Government, but consideration of which has to be postponed until the election is over. The most important one in the last few days has been what is known as "Sandbank". This is a greaty empty space used for a long time by our Air Force tactical units as well as by certain RAF units for bombing practice. It is the only range in Europe where these units can practice the latest bombing techniques. Our agreement covering the use of this property expired on September 10. The Germans have offered to negotiate for its renewal but meanwhile we have been unable to get them to agree to continue in force the present agreement pending the conclusion of a new one.

Wednesday, September 11, 1957

We had a meeting this morning of a sub-committee of the House Government Operations Committee chaired by Congressman Dante B. Fascell (D-Florida); the other three Congressmen were Representatives Cecil M. Harden (R - Indiana), Robert H. Michel (R-Illinois) and Edwin H. May (R-Conn.). It was rather an odd assembly, for some of them had husbands and wives of their own or members of their staff, as well as a press representative. This was all satisfactory, however, for Fascell, who made an excellent Chairman and was keen and alert, careful to point out that no witness should answer questions that might involve classified material except in an

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executive session which could be called for that purpose on the request of a witness. Their investigation was extremely thorough. They were viewing the chief subject involved from the standpoint of the General Accounting Office. They wished to know whether the U. S. Government was obliged to furnish the as yet still undelivered items on the so-called Nash List if such items were not necessary to the combat efficiency of the German armed forces now in being or to be formed. Our people outlined the history of the Nash List, and I think all was set straight for the record. Any final decision on this point would have to be reached in Washington, since it is outside the competence of our local MAAG.

The Indian Ambassador, Nambier, came to see me, and we had another long discussion supplementing my previous one with him on the subject of disarmament. I outlined to him in some detail the reasoning behind the U. S. insistence on coupling of tests with an agreement to cease production of fissionable materials for armament purposes.

I went to Cologne immediately after lunch and called on the Cuban Ambassador, Barrachina, who has his house and office there. I found him knowledgeable and agreeable. He was [redacted] frank in his remarks on the political situation in Cuba. He hopes the situation can remain under control until elections are held at the beginning of next

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summer, since he thinks the opponents of President Batista could not possibly agree at this time on a replacement for him if he were to resign or be forced out of office. If unable to agree, the result would be chaos.

I then went to call on the South African Ambassador, Uys. He showed me the most wonderful pictures of Merino sheep, of which he is a fancier. This diplomat seems to me to be one of the nicest fellows I have met here, passionately interested in farming.

After leaving him, I went to the Excelsior Hotel where I had an appointment with Max Klein, brother of General Julius Klein. He had with him Messrs. Albert F. Shockey, O. P. Werle, and de Pierra, two of whom were here on behalf of the U. S. Navy. They have been investigating a new process of coating gun barrels and so forth developed in Switzerland, and were in Germany to look into the possibility of the manufacture and licensing of the product for use by the U. S. Navy. Klein seemed to be the promoter of this venture, but the Navy men were enthusiastic about it and have been in communication with our Naval Attache on the subject.

Thursday, September 12, 1957

Mr. Rich of NBC came to see me this morning. He moved lately to Berlin and can not get his baggage and household effects sent through from Hamburg without help either from the U. S. Army or by

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passing them in with permission from the East German Government which we do not recognize. We shall try to help him if possible.

George Williamson of the Wall Street Journal called to see me. He is the son-in-law of Cess Parker. [redacted]

[redacted]

Major Henry C. Hobday, a new member of the MAAG, called on me, and afterwards the Mexican Ambassador, Guerra.

Ralph Walker, head of the Benjamin Franklin Foundation, which is sponsoring the Congress Hall in Berlin, was brought in by Joe Phillips. [redacted] Ed Hughes of Time-Life came to see me and I derived, as always, pleasure in talking to him.

This morning Tobin brought in Joseph D. Keenan. He was labor advisor to General Clay from 1945 to 1947 and is now Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Vice-President of the AFL/CIO. My old friend Irving Brown is traveling with Keenan. They have been visiting German trade unionists in Duesseldorf and Frankfurt and will then go on to Paris where Brown is ill-viewed in French political circles because of his agitation in favor of Moroccan, Tunisian, and now Algerian dissidents.

I received a letter today from President Eisenhower to be delivered to King Saud, who is taking the cure at Baden-Baden where, with half a dozen princes, 25 or 30 bodyguards, he is spending some

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delivered a sharp rebuke today to the Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires because of the announcement by Tito, who is presently entertaining Gomulko in Belgrade, in support of the present Oder-Neisse line and advocating direct conversations between the two Germanies on the subject of reunification. Hallstein believes Tito would like to build up, with Yugoslavia as a nexus, a group of Communist countries including Poland and East Germany, who would exercise a measure of independence from Russia but who in general would be strongly anti-Western. Hallstein's private information is that Tito considers himself the originator of the idea that German reunification should be discussed between Bonn and Pankow. Tito is said to have suggested this to the Soviet Government.

Hallstein has no doubts whatever regarding a CDU victory. Like others, he is a bit uncertain whether the CDU will obtain a clear majority.

The political reporting from this Embassy and the Consulates General seems to me to have been excellent throughout the campaign. All posts are now, two days before the election, cautiously in accord on a large CDU vote that might give a majority in the Bundestag if most of the small parties fail to reach 5%.

Audrey and Stephen spent the night and will leave at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning for Stuttgart, from where they will go on through

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Italy and then to Paris. They [redacted] arrived this morning from Berlin. Audrey has rheumatism and cannot take any exercise, which must be a great deprivation to her since she is so fond of it.

Friday, September 13, 1957

Frau Toscha.

Messrs. Zdunek and Love, the American Chamber of Commerce President and Vice President, came up to see me from Frankfurt. Love is the German sales manager of TWA and Zdunek is head of the Opel automobile works, the largest in Germany. I arranged with them to make a speech to the Chamber soon after the turn of the year.

Mr. Buchholz, representative of the Commerzbank in Bonn, came to see me with a letter of introduction from Paul Hoffman.

Dr. Frauchinger, the language director of the new school to be established in Frankfurt, spent a half hour with me talking interestingly about linguistics.

I saw Tasca and Simms this afternoon about the coal requirements of USAREUR. USAREUR has gone ahead and asked for offers of 60,000 tons of American coal. We have prepared a letter to the Ministry of Economics and for the Foreign Office saying this action is being taken under protest and that we expect the German Government to reimburse the U. S. Government for any excess of costs over that of Ruhr coal.

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I went almost immediately to the Industrial Fair Grounds, where I found the United States exhibition extremely interesting. It had been prepared by Mr. Blake, and was a photographic demonstration, with material samples of our novelties in architecture, construction and materials. We visited the French and British pavilions before receiving the municipal authorities in our own.

Next, I went to the lunch given by Acting Mayor Amrehn, in the new Haupt restaurant in the Fair Grounds. Seated between Amrehn and Dr. Westrick, State Secretary of the Ministry of Economics, I enjoyed myself thoroughly, except for the usual inordinate length of a German official meal. We finally left the table at 3:15, and I took Stevie and the children for a tour of the city. They were especially interested in the East Sector, where the kids could not be dissuaded from believing the inhabitants were all Russians.

Sunday, September 15, 1957

The momentous election day. It rained hard during the night, but this morning, although gray, was, as far as Berlin is concerned, not unpropitious for a heavy vote.

We had a long walk and then spent an hour with the U. S. Military Police horse platoon, where everything was in excellent order. After lunch, we went to the Zoo, drove to Wansee, made another tour of the city and returned to the house in time for supper. Left tonight for Bonn at 11:48.

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Monday, September 16, 1957

Ben Moore came to see me this morning. He has finished his book on NATO, WEU and kindred subjects; it will appear this autumn. He has become Associate Director of the Twentieth Century Fund, which is headed by August Heckscher. At present he is touring Europe with a view to preparing monographs on the Common Market and Euratom. He thinks it necessary to educate the American public as to the proposed scope of operation of these projects, since concern is already being expressed by business and commercial elements in our country over the type of competition that might be fostered by these institutions.

Pam Tower, who has been here for a couple of days, is leaving tonight. I asked her about her family's place "Weald", one of the most famous of the Elizabethan houses in England. It was damaged during the war and afterwards sold by her brother. She said her grandfather was very fond of animals and drove a four-in-hand of zebras which always caused great interest in the countryside, especially when he took his team up to London.

I called on the Paraguayan Ambassador, Morinigo. He was formerly Chief of Staff of his country's army and is much interested in military activities. He considers Paraguay the best situated country strategically in South America because it is about four hours distant by air to Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Sao Paulo. He has been here several years and thinks Bonn has the most abominable

climate he has ever known.

A similar comment on the Bonn climate was made by the Venezuelan Ambassador, Marturet. He had just returned from a long trip in the Mediterranean on a twenty meter boat. He is lively and gay.

Joe Harsch of NBC came to see me. He has shifted his headquarters to London. He believes the Chancellor, with his great prestige in Germany now reconfirmed, has a unique opportunity to effect some sort of understanding with the Poles. He thinks if Poland and the FedRep were to negotiate the question of frontiers Poland would be ready to make [redacted] considerable concessions. He is leaving for Warsaw tomorrow and expects to investigate this matter there on his own responsibility.

The great news of the day was the overwhelming victory for the CDU-CSU in Sunday's voting. It looks as if they would have about 270 seats in the new Bundestag, giving them a clear majority. This is a tremendous tribute to the Chancellor's prestige and popularity. I anticipate that, after the new government is formed, we will have much more difficulty in dealing with it than we had with preceding governments. The Germans are certain to assert their political sovereignty more strongly than in the past, and I believe the honeymoon is over, so far as ease of negotiation with them is concerned. It is natural this should be so, but it will be difficult for our people, if this comes to pass, to adjust themselves gracefully to such a change in attitude on the part of the FedRep

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States. While he was there, he was picked up through conscription and inducted into the American army. Having received word of his admission to the Gymnastic School, he applied for a discharge so that he could return home. This having been refused, he deserted and went back to Sweden anyhow, where he finished his education.

Recently he decided to try to clear this blot on his record and presented himself at Heidelberg to the USAREUR authorities. He is now in jail at Mannheim while his case is being considered. I understand that our Military Attaché at Stockholm is thoroughly familiar with his case, as was our former Ambassador there, John Cabot. His defense is in the hands of 1st Lt. Frank O. Meade, JA Division, Heidelberg. What the young man would like, if possible, would be to have some sort of not dishonorable discharge.

I know nothing further about this case than the rather fragmentary account given me by the Ambassador. He says that Nilsson is favorably known in Sweden and a man of good reputation there. In addition, he is a Lieutenant of Reserve in the Swedish Army. The Ambassador says a verdict by a U. S. court martial unfavorable to this individual would be absolutely certain to cause publicity unfavorable to the United States in Sweden because of the young man's high standing and the knowledge he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the American authorities for judgment.

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I am leaving tonight for Berlin and hence can not do anything about this myself. I understand there is an urgency regarding it, although the JA is still waiting for some papers on the subject from the United States. I have therefore asked Colonel Lassetter, our Military Attache, to look into the matter and see whether anything in the way of information regarding it could properly be given to the Swedish Ambassador so that he can keep his government advised of what is going on. If the military authorities at Heidelberg will permit Col. Lassetter to do this, I have suggested he call the Ambassador personally and convey any such information to him.

Frederick Kuh, head of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Sun-Times, has recently been in Poland. I had quite a talk with him. He found, as have other correspondents, life in Poland free of arbitrary restraints. He hopes the German Federal Republic will establish at least trade relationships with Poland and eventually proceed to mutual diplomatic recognition. We talked of the possibility of an agreement on boundaries, but it does not seem practicable under existing circumstances.

The Netherlands Ambassador, Lamping, made a return call on me. He is interested in possible British association with the Common Market, but thinks it will be difficult to work out.

We had a staff meeting this afternoon. [redacted]

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Ed Taylor, who is doing a series of articles for the Reporter, and Ben Moore came to lunch with me.

This afternoon Roscoe Drummond and Gaston Coblentz of the New York Herald-Tribune spent a while talking about the aftermath of the election. They saw the Chancellor yesterday at a press conference and reported him effervescent in spirits.

I went to see Walter Hallstein about a variety of problems, including eviction suits instituted against members of U.S. forces occupying requisitioned housing. Unless something is done, such occupants will have to leave their quarters on September 30. I think we reached a temporary solution that ought to give considerable relief.

Wednesday, September 18, 1957

We arrived at Berlin this morning, and found Clare Luce already at the house. To the office.

Reception at the house, 19 Spechtstrasse, this afternoon for about 45 people, including the members of the Stiftung (the Benjamin Franklin Foundation), sponsor of the Congress Hall.

Thursday, September 19, 1957

Clare, E and I attended the ceremony at 11 o'clock marking the official opening of the Kongreshalle. After a flag raising, and the breaking of a bottle of champagne on the roof, Acting Mayor Amrehn, Federal Minister of Posts and Telegraphs Lemmer, Mr. Walker

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(Chairman of the Foundation), Mr. Stubbins (the architect), Clare and myself made speeches. The Luce speech was excellent and beautifully delivered. My own was as follows:

BEGIN QUOTE

American foreign policy began with the French Alliance, during the Revolutionary War. This was a case of necessity. The Colonies in rebellion would, if unaided by external forces, have been incapable of sustaining, for any considerable period, their independence. England, undisputed mistress of the seas, could, if undistracted by a hostile France, have overcome the rebellion at her leisure.

This situation was apparent to two remarkable Americans, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. One, by his character and gifts of leadership attracted sympathy and support for his cause. The other, a genius of diplomacy, stationed in Paris, charmed the French Cour into a larger and larger gamble against its traditional enemy.

After the successful conclusion of war, the laborious processes of creating a nation engrossed the full attention of American statesmen. Washington himself warned against entangling alliances except under extraordinary circumstances. Despite various alarms and hostilities, it did not become imperative, during many generations, for the United States to enter into treaties of other than peaceful intent with foreign governments.

President Monroe and John Quincy Adams recognized the

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desirability of closing South America to further European encroachments, and also of curbing the ambitions of Russia on the West Coast of our Continent.

The enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine was the first major foreign policy proclamation of the United States. It had the approval of the British Government, and the tacit assurance of assistance by the British fleet against any violation. We had undertaken a great commitment, but we took no steps to match our commitment with the military means to enforce it.

This same indifference to enforcement of commitments manifested itself generations later in the Open Door declaration regarding China. That resounding declaration was more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The truth is that, throughout the nineteenth century and a portion of the twentieth, the American people were too occupied in consolidating a continent, and in developing its resources, to concern themselves, except philosophically, with the world beyond their borders. Our splendid geographical position, coupled with a close community of interests with the United Kingdom, appeared to justify a policy of isolation.

This very summary survey of our history does not, of course, take into account comparatively minor deviations from indifference to

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external events. Expansion of our settlements embroiled us in wars on neighboring soil; we became a Caribbean and Pacific power in their aftermath.

Militarily, we slumbered rather comfortably through the early years of the first World War. Aroused and indignant, we joined the conflict in 1917, impelled by the recognition that an Allied victory was vital to our security. From training camps and arsenals, a torrent of men and supplies flowed across the Atlantic in crescent and irresistible flood. "Crusade for Freedom" was, in those days, a phrase deep with meaning, appealing to the idealism of our citizens.

When peace came, this idealism sought to express itself in solemn covenants to outlaw war forever. The dream of the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World, animated the League of Nations. Woodrow Wilson gave his heart and health to the incarnation of this dream, but the instrument establishing it was never ratified by the United States. Deprived of our participation, lacking power to enforce its decrees, high hopes of its achievements faltered, and its influence progressively declined.

American attention again reverted to the domestic scene. The rise of Fascism and Naziism shocked our sensibilities, but did not galvanize our emotions into political action until the world was already aflame. Why, how, and when we intervened in that last terrible human

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convulsion is too present in your minds to be dwelt upon here.

Once again, with victory won, the problem of how in future to conduct our foreign policy was posed.

This time, the result was a break with the past, and our embarkation on a voyage into the unknown. A revolution occurred, in which long established strongholds of isolation fell one by one. We contracted foreign alliances with enthusiasm. When appropriate international institutions did not exist, we invented them.

Material sacrifices, hitherto unknown in peacetime, were accepted by our people to meet our new responsibilities. The mantle of power had fallen on unexpectant shoulders, but was not discarded. In large measure, we matched our commitments with our means. The Korean aggression evoked a response from us worthy of our finest instincts.

A steady conduct, undiscouraged purpose, a degree of patience alien to our temperament were demanded and accorded. The enumeration of our post-war activities in Europe alone represents a formidable departure from tradition. The take-over of obligations in Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan, membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the furnishing of military equipment for self-defense, the doctrine that wherever Communist disorder threatens, the United States will consider its vital interests imperilled, represent policies immense in their significance. Also, we pledged full assistance to

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moves for European unity, perhaps the most original political conception of our century.

Underlying this revolution in American foreign policy was the determination to act in partnership, with like-minded people, to shape a new world order where peace might be an actuality and not an illusion. To accomplish this under modern conditions, defensive armaments were a necessity. The wolf might lie down with the lamb, but the shepherd should remain alert.

Associations, leagues and alliances have always been welcomed by mankind when their purpose was to guarantee peace. Two great wars have recently outraged the decencies of civilization. Two great political philosophies now bestride, in opposition, a bewildered world. One asserts that Man is the Servant, not the Master, of his State or Fate. The other proclaims the dignity of Man, the subordination of the State.

It is a cardinal task of statesmanship to avert an armed conflict between the exemplars of these disparate creeds. To this end, the United States has extended every effort, not to reconcile the irreconcilable, but to bring about in concert with its allies, a tolerable understanding, buttressed by reasonable precautions.

In Berlin, you have a striking daily exhibition of the respective merits of the two contending philosophies and of their aims. It is

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obvious that a divided Germany constitutes an insuperable barrier to the relaxation of international tensions. The West has proposed, under the authority vested in the occupying nations, an end to this unnatural separation, and has suggested to the Soviet Government various methods of removing such a continuing menace to world peace. All these tentatives have been rejected with polemics and extraneous arguments, designed to obscure the issue. Soviet suzerainty over a sullen population has been maintained. The inhabitants of East Germany have by millions fled to the West. Their migration has only been stemmed by a natural reluctance to abandon homes and families for the infinitely better life that beckons beyond the tyrannical border. Here is a land of plenty, there an area of misery and stagnation.

No seer can predict the future. Unfortunately, reason does not always rule men's councils. But come when it may, the end is certain. Man was born to be free. Dynasties, governments, alliances come and go, but the right to liberty, in spite of every discouragement, has always reasserted its power throughout human history. END QUOTE

The building is [redacted] novel in its architectural features. Within I found it pleasing and attractive. There was a fine USIS exhibition, from which we went on to lunch in the large restaurant. I sat between Amrehn and Lemmer.

E had a tea this afternoon for Foreign Service wives and female

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officers.

After a hasty dinner, Clare, E and I went to the Kongresshalle for Eileen Farrel's concert. Her voice is magnificent and true, but her physical proportions are overwhelming. Perhaps only a woman with so much of what appears to be excess flesh could sustain the ordeal of singing alone for a couple of hours.

I was the host at a reception following the concert. There were almost five hundred guests, consequently much handshaking.

Back home, I had an enjoyable talk with Clare. She is brilliant. To bed about one o'clock.

Friday, September 20, 1957

Henry Tasca and I went this morning to the old Frederick the Great royal porcelain works, now almost completely restored. It was nearly obliterated during the war. I thought their work of unusually fine quality. They said Sevres, Nymphenburg, Meissen, Royal Copenhagen, and their own were the only important porcelain factories in the world still carrying on the art of hand-painted dishes and decorative objects.

We had a flap late last night over the cutting off by the Soviet checkpoint authorities of a United States mail car from a military train. I dealt with that, after conferring with Gufler and Colonel Pugh.

I gave a lunch for Berlin publishers and newspapermen. The

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guests were:

Dr. Karl Silex, Chief editor Der Tagesspiegel
Helmut Meyer-Dietrich, Chief editor Berliner Morgenpost
Arno Scholz, Chief editor Telegraf
Malte-Till Kogge, Deputy Chief editor B. Z.
Ernst Lemmer, Publisher Der Kurier
Maximilian Mueller-Jabusch, Chief Editor Der Abend
W. E. Schroeder, Deputy Chief Editor Spandauer Volksblatt
Wilhelm Gries, Chief editor Der Tag
Werner Nieke, Chief editor Nachtdepesche
Dr. Hans Hirschfield, Chief Senat Press Office
Karl Brammer, Chief, Press Office, Fed. Min. All-German Aff.
Karl Ullstein, Publisher, Ullstein A. G.
Frank E. W. Dreßler, Chairman, Berliner Pressekonferenz
Carl-Hubert Schwennicke, Publisher Montagsecho
Dr. Martin Glaeser, Chief DPA, Office Berlin
Walther Karsch, Publisher Tagesspiegel
Guenter Habelt, Deputy Chief, Presse- und Info - Ged. Govt.
Bela von Abonyi, Chief editor IBZ
Karl-Hans Macioszek, Chief, Berlin Office of Die Welt
Rolf Menzel, Chief editor SEB/Radio
Hans Waldemar Bublitz, Deputy Chief, SFB/TV
Herbert Kundler, Deputy Program Director, RIAS

Messrs. Gufler, Roland, Mautner and Peterson were also present.

After lunch Clare, E and I went to the Rathaus, where the Senat made presents and speeches to Mrs. Luce and Mr. Stubbins before they signed the Golden Book of the city. Clare's speech was most felicitous.

I stayed most of the rest of the afternoon at the office, while E entertained more Mission ladies at home.

Tonight, we returned to the Kongresshalle at 8 o'clock to view Thornton Wilder as the impresario of seven one-act plays, by

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Moreover, there would have to be acquired a large tract of land, twenty-five acres at the minimum, well located. Adequate parking space is now essential to the proper operation of a hospital. There are many other things to be explored, pondered and investigated.

We left tonight by train for Bonn.

Sunday, September 22, 1957.

E, the children and I went to Church. David Thomson brought out the cables. Elim arrived and we discussed the Berlin questions. Also, I had a letter from Burke Elbrick saying the Department wished to send Elim to Belgrade as Deputy Chief of Mission, to fill the place vacated by Norris Chipman's death. He would have to leave by November first, and Bill Tyler would take over, presumably in January, after the completion of his duties at the UN. This is a fine opening for Elim, but I hate to lose him.

We settled nothing about Berlin, and decided to meet again at 6 p.m. Heidelberg has suggested the rejection of the Soviet "cease operating" order, and an American conference in Berlin.

Rebecca Wellington and Elim appeared at six; Bill Trimble was away for the day. We tossed the problem back and forth, and agreed to have tomorrow morning a meeting of the British, French and ourselves to attempt to induce our partners to join with us in a protest against the deadline. I will telephone General Hodes in the course of

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upon his return from that trip to have him join OSS and be one of the principal figures in his organization. It was suspected that his plane was sabotaged by the Germans in order to dispose of him.

Flinn himself was stationed in Lisbon for a considerable period during the war and worked closely with our OSS people there.

Tuesday, September 24, 1957

Frau Toscha.

I saw Col. Banks this morning, the new USAREUR Liaison Officer. He served in Germany a good many years ago and is glad to be back. The appointment of Joe Phillips as political deputy to Spaak in NATO has struck a snag. This position had been abolished and Spaak does not wish to revive it. Consequently, Burke Elbrick has asked Joe to consider accepting the position of Director of Information on the NATO International Staff. I strongly advised him to do so. He has every qualification for such a job and, with his personality and knowledge, will be able to expand his activities into the political field.

Dr. Howard Russell, Deputy Director of the Exchanges Services in the Department, came in and had a long talk about his program. It is to be severely curtailed commencing with the next fiscal year, because of reduced appropriations. From everything I have heard of it, it is well managed and one of the best methods of improving German-American relations and of bringing about a lasting and useful

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knowledge of each other's country.

We went to the French Embassy for lunch, where Couve de Murville presented Evangeline with the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It was a [redacted] pleasant little ceremony and Couve made a most graceful speech.

The German training ship Pamir has been lost in a tornado off the Azores. There were about 85 young midshipmen aboard, and to date only five survivors have been picked up, as well as a like number of corpses. They are aboard an American vessel making for Casablanca. Naturally, there is intense public interest here about this tragedy. The weather has been bad in the vicinity of the shipwreck, but many planes have been scouting in the hope of discovering other sailors who may have gotten off in lifeboats. Bill Bell said the Germans would be [redacted] grateful if some of their correspondents could be flown to meet the rescue ship at Casablanca and bring back the survivors. I called General Everest about this, and he said he would be glad to arrange it.

The Icelandic Ambassador, Briem, came to call. He told me of the bad economic situation in his country, brought about chiefly by a shift in the migration of the fish on which the prosperity of Iceland so largely depends. They have been offered a loan by the Soviet Government, but are reluctant to accept it until it is seen whether Germany

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Summerfelt. This was entirely a courtesy call.

I went to sign the book at the Norwegian Embassy in connection with the death of King Haakon. Black hangings were everywhere and the rooms were lit only by candles, with all shades drawn. The Ambassador told me their official mourning would last for four months. The King had reigned longer than any monarch in Europe, the next for this type of longevity being the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. He [redacted] occupied the throne for over fifty years, and was 85 at the time of his death.

The Finnish Trade Commissioner, who has the title of Consul General, Mr. Heikki Brotherus, came to see me. I liked him, [redacted] He described conditions in the part of Finland I knew best, on the Gulf of St. Petersburg. The Russians are building up pleasure resorts along the coast not far from Viborg. The enmity of the Finns for the Russians seems to continue unimpaired, but there is nothing they can do in regard to that territory taken from them.

I went to a lunch given by the various people interested in the Food Fair Association shortly to open at Cologne. There were about 25 people and a few short speeches. This is an ambitious undertaking, and the Department of Agriculture has sent over some of its key people, together with representatives of the food processing industries at home.

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his headquarters in London and to be replaced here by Peter Webb. I am sorry to see him go.

Elim's future seems to have been definitely settled, and he will leave for Yugoslavia around the first of November. There will be a long hiatus before Bill Taylor arrives to replace him.

Thursday, September 26, 1957

Frau Toscha.

Senator Thurmond of South Carolina and Representative Anderson of Montana, both Democrats, came to see me this morning with General Ruffner. They are reserve officers, the former a Brigadier General, the latter a Major General, and are doing a tour of duty in Europe, consisting of what I know not. They [redacted] both served in Germany during the war and [redacted] are amazed at the development here.

[redacted]

The chief news in the papers here is about the disgraceful affair at Little Rock, Arkansas, and the loss of the PAMIR. There is nothing new on the latter affair, and only six survivors have been picked up although the air search is continuing. I went to a film showing of the CBS television interview a few days ago with Chancellor Adenauer. He responded frankly, although adroitly, to all questions asked, which were without exception somewhat embarrassing. When queried as to whether he did not think he would be unlikely to serve

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out his next four-year term, he quoted one of the Popes who, when asked at the age of 90 when he expected, if ever, to retire, said he would consider the question seriously on his 100th birthday. The Chancellor was faced with three CBS reporters, and it really was, as a spectacle, [redacted] engrossing and, I should think, successful from a public relations standpoint.

The Australian Ambassador, Shaw, paid a return call on me this morning. Since the 1920's he has always been intrigued by the ill-fated training vessel PAMIR, and has been aboard her on several occasions. For a time she carried grain between Germany and Australia in the 1920's.

The Costa Rican Ambassador, Otoya, called to see me this afternoon. We talked, as usual, of hunting. He killed another wild pig about five kilometers from his house a few days ago.

Reverend Hammer asked me to make a speech and preside over another meeting on occasions in November, when he has two or three hundred people for lunch in the Embassy restaurant. Since he had been [redacted] interested in the Dutch Meyer case, I gave him a resume of the Inspectors' reports and other details regarding this matter. I told him we had agreed to have him appear before an appeal board if he so wished, but he has now decided on a voluntary resignation.

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Walter Kerr flew up from Paris and had lunch with us. His new magazine is shortly to come off the presses in Zurich. He expects to have a hard struggle making it pay its way, but thinks he will succeed.

We had a farewell dinner for Joe Phillips tonight with General and Mrs. Ruffner, General and Mrs. Summerfelt, Mrs. Tasca, Mr. and Mrs. David Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John MacGowan, and David Thomson.

Sunday, September 29, 1957

It rained without stopping all day. We played charades with the children most of the afternoon.

Monday, September 30, 1957

Frau Toscha.

Sam Anderson came to see me. He is now working for Jack Franklin's United States Lines and [redacted] making a survey of the possible effect of the proposed Common Market on American shipping.

The Venezuelan Ambassador, Marturet, called on me. He has on three occasions been expelled from countries with which his own had severed relations, once from Paris after Pearl Harbor, the second from Vichy, and the last time when he was Minister in Czechoslovakia. He seems to have thoroughly enjoyed these experiences.

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We had a meeting this afternoon regarding Berlin access matters and made recommendations to the Department about the cessation of certain shipments.

Then we went into a long conference, attended by Eleanor Dulles, to decide upon what stand the Embassy would take toward the fiscal year 1959 budget for Berlin aid. Decision is embodied in the following telegram:

BEGIN QUOTE

CONFIDENTIAL

SENT TO: USMission BERLIN (PRIORITY)

Following is text cable I propose send Washington on FY 1959 Berlin Aid Program.

1. General justification continuation aid program to Berlin based on established U. S. policy that it is in our own interest to demonstrate through concrete actions our continuing interest and concern for Berlin as "open showwindow to the East". U. S. position as occupying power also implies both privileges and responsibilities of a continuing nature.

2. Embassy recommends that Mutual Security presentation for FY 1959 include $3 million for West Berlin Aid and $4 million for East Zone projects. Additional $150,000 requested for Berlin technical exchange program, with specific projects to be developed later.

3. Re East Zone projects, believe cut from FY 1958 possible since responsibility for these projects should lie primarily with FedRep

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which is taking increasing responsibility for program and should be expected support increasing part total cost. A reduced U.S. contribution should remain, however, as sign U.S. interest in plight Germans behind Iron Curtain.

4. Embassy believes that, in view decreasing size total Joint Control Area program and high percentage represented by East Zone projects, will be increasingly difficult conceal use ICA funds for East Zone if linked, as in past, with Berlin economic aid. Suggest that ICA/W again consider feasibility inclusion East Zone allocation in other and larger part of program, e.g., President's Special Fund.

5. Re West Berlin aid: Embassy's request for $3 million is based on tentative breakdown of (a) $1 million of Reconstruction Program, (b) $2 million for special projects.

(a) As you are aware, Reconstruction Program is program largely devoted to commercial and housing construction projects. It has advantages of putting many persons to work on projects of visible nature which attract public attention. It has been jointly financed by City of Berlin, FedRep, and U.S., and U.S. benefits through publicity from project signs offering tangible evidence U.S. continued interest Berlin.

(b) $2 million would be assigned to special projects in educational, scientific and social fields. Projects now under consideration

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in USBER and Embassy would provide special housing for students and apprentices, and extension medical and health facilities in Berlin.

End text proposed cable to Department.

Comment for Berlin Only:

West Berlin aid: Since it is difficult in view prosperity in West Germany and its massive contributions to Berlin to justify continuance present scale such aid on purely economic grounds, we should consider it from propaganda and morale standpoint. In addition to this program, USIA is engaged in large operations affecting Berlin and East Zone, designed for similar purposes. In spite of drastic cutback of budget this fiscal year for expenditures by USIA, funds allocated for such purposes to USIS Germany for FY 1958 are the same as last year.

It should be reckoned that these USIS activities presumably serve same propaganda and morale objectives as those proposed for our own Berlin aid program. Under the circumstances Embassy is requesting only $3 million new aid for West Berlin.

END QUOTE

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